PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,654—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday 3 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
2nd Dec.	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
9th „	MOOLTAN	10000		
16th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
23rd „	ARABIA	7903		
30th „	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512
1906				
6th Jan.	CALEDONIA	7558		
13th Jan	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
20th „	PERSIA	7951		
27th „	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
3rd Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
10th „	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
17th „	CHINA	7912		
24th „	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
3rd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
10th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	10009
17th „	MACEDONIA	10512		
24th „	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	10000
31st „	PERSIA	7951		
7th Apl.	ORIENTAL	5284	MOOLTAN	10000
14th „	EGYPT	7912		—
21st „	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
28th „	CALEDONIA	7558		
5th May	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
12th „	ARABIA	7903		
19th „	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
26th „	MACEDONIA	10512		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits. China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports on route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th October, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	30th Nov. 1905.
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	28th Dec. „
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	25th Jan. 1906
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	22nd Feb „
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	22nd Mar „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,355	Combe	9th Dec. 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	6th Jan. 1906.

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 265.
For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

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HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

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PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, (Fire, Life and Marine) effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing all information for Travellers sent Post Free on application.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date	Time.	Route,—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	4 Dec.	10 a.m.	P'Bunder & Cutch
LAMA	2170	Tues.	28 Nov.	4 p.m.	Kathiawar Ports
DWARKA	1700	Thur.	30 Nov.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Frid.	1 Dec.	8 a.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on MONDAY, 4th Dec. sailing at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 30th Nov. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about 6th Dec. calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 6th Dec.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to :—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.
27th November, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet at Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer,	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec, 1905.
IMPERATRIX.	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan, 1906.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb, „

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 155

Takes Passengers to East African ports with tranship also at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
† SILESIA	L. de Stabile	6,000	5th Dec. 1905.
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	25th Dec. „
*† NIPPON	L. Solch	6,316	24th Jan. 1906

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 15.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued. Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,600	30th Dec. 1905.

For further particulars regarding Passages.
Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent General.
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	1st Dec.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	9th Dec.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	31st Dec.
* BRITANNIA	G. R. Garrick	3069	31st Jan. 1906.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6716	8th Feb.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co's. Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over stain their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. A. GRAHAM & Co.
Agents, BOMBAY.

WALKING STICKS

VERY SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.
PLAIN AND SILVER-MOUNTED.
A NEW VARIETY TO HAND.
SPECIALLY SELECTED.

PARTRIDGE CANES, CROOK PIMENTO, BAKU CANE, REAL WHANGHEE, CRUTCH MANORAS, CUMMA ASH, EBONY CROOKS, & OTHER VARIETIES.

FROM RS. 3 TO RS. 30.

HOAR & CO., The GENTS' OUTFITTERS, **BOMBAY.**

MONGINI BROTHERS

HIGH
CLASS
CONFECTIONERS
25-27-29, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.
Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.
Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.
Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS. MAZAGON
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH. ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fort-nightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
* BUNDESRATH	2086	Ulrich	4th Dec.
SOMALI	2355	Winkler	18th „

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 21st October, 1905.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
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PAINTING MATERIALS,
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
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R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50,) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited

FOR THE BEST PIANOS

FOR CASH, HIRE OR HIRE-PURCHASE
FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS
APPLY TO
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FULL ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

YOU NEED GOOD FOOD

to enable you to withstand the enervating climate of India.

We have been supplying this for over 36 years, and are still supplying it. Immense quantities of provisions, fresh from England, are despatched all over the country every week.

Our specialities are

CUMBERLAND HAMS.
WILTSHIRE BACON.
EVERY VARIETY OF CHEESE.

If you will send for a price list, you will find that we have many dainties which would make a pleasant change, or, if you prefer it, send an enquiry to

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
CATERERS TO THE VICEROY.
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

No other firm has any connection with W. B. GREEN & CO., who were Established in 1868.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS :—"CATERERS," BOMBAY.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

Why drink COFFEE ? Because it REFRESHES and INVIGORATES.
Why NILGIRI Coffee ? Because the Nilgiri Hills produce some of the FINEST COFFEE in the World.
Why STANES' Nilgiri Coffee ? Because this Coffee is handled by EXPERTS, is cured by MACHINERY, and can be relied on for EXCELLENCE of QUALITY.

TRADE ◇ S. & CO., ◇ MARK.

RED ENSIGN BRAND.

30 lbs. LARGE size, Rs. 12. | 6 lbs. Pure GROUND COFFEE, Rs. 6
FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION BETWEEN COIMBATORE and BOMBAY.

T. STANES & CO.,
COIMBATORE.
Bombay Wholesale Agents : BRADFORD & Co., 19, CHURCH GATE STREET.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK

LIMITED,
5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£3,000,000

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. "SCINDIA," has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and DISCHARGES in the Victoria Dock, No. 1 Shed.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

W. & A GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 27th November, 1905.

CHIEF CLERK WANTED.

WANTED for a large Railway Office a thoroughly competent European CHIEF CLERK with experience of Railway Head Office routine. Maximum salary Rs. 400. Apply, with full particulars of past experience and copy of testimonials, to Box No 621 N, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

CEYLON PEARLS FOR SALE.

CEYLON PEARLS, CONSIGNED by H. M.'s Ceylon Government, which are OPEN to inspection at the Office of their Agents Messrs FRAMJEE SONS and Co. any day between 10 A.M. and 5 P.M. The Agents reserve to themselves the sole right to allow inspection to such number of persons at a time and also to such person or persons as they may think advisable.

Tenders will be received from date down to 7th December, 1905, for the whole stock and not any part thereof.

Tenders will be opened by the Agents on or after 8th December and the Agents reserve to themselves the sole right to accept any tender or part of tender or the highest tender or not to accept any tender at all.

Payment to be net cash, free of any discount, or rebate &c., on delivery of goods after weighment by the Dharamna Kanta. Delivery to be taken within five days after acceptance of the tender.

Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 27th November, 1905.

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of Stores and Stationery for the Official year ending 31st March, 1907, to the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company.

Forms of Tender giving details may be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, 8-1 Council House Street, Calcutta, on payment of Rs 2-for each.

All covers containing Tenders are to be superscribed, "Tender for supply of Stores" and "Tender for the supply of Stationery and sealed and addressed to the AGENT BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY, 12, Garden Reach Road, Calcutta.

All Tenders will be opened by the Agent at his Office No. 1 Garden Reach Road, Calcutta on the 3rd January, 1906.

Special terms of freight over the East Indian, Great Indian Peninsula and Bengal Nagpur Railways will be communicated to intending Tenderers by the undersigned on application.

Notification of acceptance or rejection of tenders will be made by the 20th March, 1906.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order.
D. B. CRITCHLEY.
Chief Storekeeper.

Calcutta dated 23 11-1905

DO YOU KNOW

That during the past year over 3,000 TYPE-WRITER users, who had purchased NON-REMINGTON MACHINES, discarded those machines and returned to the use of the REMINGTON.

They say that experience is a costly teacher.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY,
New York, London, Paris & Everywhere.
HEAD OFFICE IN INDIA, CALCUTTA.
WARDEN & Co., Bombay.

HIGH CLASS TAILORING

AT MODERATE PRICES.
GUARANTEED BEST MATERIAL.
NICELY MADE AND WELL FINISHED.

Washing	Suit	... from Rs.	10
Flannel	do.	... " "	18
Navy Serge	do.	... " "	25
Tweed	do.	... " "	25

Urgent orders promptly executed.
Fit guaranteed.

Gentlemen passing through Bombay can procure all they require at our Establishment.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
PLEASE REGISTER YOUR ORDERS SOON.

E. E. GOREY & CO.,
NAVAL OUTFITTERS AND CIGARS MERCHANTS,
21, HUMMUM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF old Canvas Bags, Leather Bags, Blackwood Tables, Dealwood Boxes, Iron Sales and Weights, Copying Press, &c.

By order of the Postmaster-General, Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 30th November, 1905, at 2 p.m. at their Sale Rooms, No 4, Forbes, and Medows Streets, Fort, consisting of unserviceable canvas and leather bags hurricane, lanterns, old brass, tin and iron articles, tables, empty inktins, bottles, broken lamps, globe, dealwood boxes, iron scales and weights, copying press, etc,

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 28th November, 1905.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude,

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, or Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instruction at clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS:—We are now showing an excellent and choice selection of E.P. Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Table and Bed Linens, Cretonnes, etc. Inspection invited. M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

PETROL MOTOR CAR BRAND.—Imported by the ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LTD., Bombay, Agents:—FAZULBHOY M, CHINOY and Co., in Messrs SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE and SONS' Premises. Dalal Lane, Fort.

WANTED a Smart SHORTHAND-WRITER and TYPIST, Good prospects to a capable man. Apply, stating terms, to Box No. 624 N, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED FOREIGNERS who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught, Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box No, 1234, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.								Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000						Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to:						Payable at death, or in						
			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	1	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000,

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ACCUMULATED FUNDS...... £11,320,875
ASSURANCES IN FORCE..... £28,155,265

ASK FOR THE 1903
PROSPECTUS containing
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LIFE ASSURANCE
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THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
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FOR PERUSAL IN THE
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AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND
MAGAZINES,
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Nov. 25.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	89 1-4	= + 1-16
3 do. Rentes	100	= unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	105 1-2	= do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 3-4	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	30 1-8	= + 3-16
2 months hence	29 3-8	= + 1-8
Spot in New York	65 1-4	= + 5-8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25-14 1-2	= unchanged
Berlin „	20-42 3-4	= + 3-4
New York Demand	4-86 1 4	= + 1-4
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 per cent	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 7-8 per cent	= do
6 „ „ „	3 5-8 per cent	= do
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills	4 1-4 per cent.	= — 1-8
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8 per cent	= unchanged
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 3-4 per cent	= do
7 day market loans	3 1-2 per cent	= do

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £50,000 and £950,000 from India to be set aside Indian Currency reserve.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 10 3 Nov. sellers quiet

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 5-16

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total Sales 5,000. Spot 6·06 — 5. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 8 3-16—1-16. Sold on speculation and for export 300. Imports 19,000. Futures closed quiet.

Nov-Dec	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·96	5 97	6 01
—4	—5	—6
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May
6·04	6·08	6·10
—5	—5	—5
May-June	June-July	July-Aug
6·13	6·14	6·15
—4	—4	—5

Receipts at U S Ports	42,000
Do last year	71,000
Exports to Great Britain	43,000
Do. do Continent	33,000

IN NEW YORK—		
Spot	11·75	a
Futures, month of Dec	11·14	
Do. do. Mar	11·55	

a Advanced owing to bullish crop estimates and to bull support and short covering.

IN NEW ORLEANS—	
Spot	11 9-16
Futures, month of Feb	11·68 + 17
Do. do. May	12·01 + 20
Tone at close	firm

	Bales.
Stock in London	19,000
Stock in Liverpool	7,25,000
Total visible supply	4,050,000 +230,000
Total visible supply East Indian	101,000
Total Quantity in sight	5,04 ,000 +526,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 25th Nov. 1905 :—

Cotton	10,581	bales.
Wheat	15,054	cwts.
Linseed	3,219	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	284	do
Gingellyseed	12,498	do
Poppyseed	67	do
Groundnut	339	do
Castorseed	1,711	do
Rice	5,276	do
Myrabollams	2,261	do
Cottonseed	30,574	do
Mowraseed	1,049	do
Gram	1,173	do
Joowar	241	do
Maize	15	do

BOMBAY, Nov. 27.

EXCHANGE.—Tone steady.		
Bank T. T.	... ...	1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand	... ...	1s 4 1-16.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.		1s. 4 9-32d
Do. 6 do. do.	...	1s. 4 13-32d.
French Francs 3 do. do.	...	170 1-4 to 1-2
Marcks 3 do. do.	...	139 to 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	...	150
Shanghai 30 do.	...	209
Japan 30 do.	...	159

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.	
Cash	98·5
1st Settlement, 1st December...	98·5
2nd do. 4th January ...	98·5

Money Market. Tone steady.

BANK RATE—	MONEY.		
Bank of England	since 28th Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 23rd Nov.	5	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 29th Sept.	5	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 10th July	4	do.

SEEDS.	Rs.	a.	p.
LINSEED—Tone easier			
Ready	6	13	0
Forward Dec	7	1	0
RAPESEED.—Tone steady.			
Brown Cawnpore Ready	6	13	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	7	6	0
POPPYSEED—Tone firm.			
Ready sellers	7	13	0
CASTORSEED—Tone steady.			
Ready	29	8	0
GINGELLYSEED—Tone steady.			
Howree Khandeish	41	0	0
15 per cent Mixed	40	8	0
WHEAT—Tone easier.			
Club, No. 1	5	0	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady..
Estimated sales	8,000 bales
Imports	19,000 „

Nov-Dec,	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb
6 23	6·24	6·28
+27	+27	+27
Feb.-Mar,	Mar.-April	April-May
6 31	6·35	6·37
+27	+27	+27
May-June.	June July	July,-Aug.
6·40	6·41	6·42
+27	+27	+27

COTTON.—The market is firm with a good enquiry from exporters but sellers for forward delivery are scarce on account of the rain. After the opener was received prices advanced further, and the closing Sutta quotations are as follows :

Bengals Fully Good January ....Rs. 199
Broach M.-G. Good March.................. „ 254

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Associations Limited :—

	Fine.	F. G.	Good,	Dely.
Bengal, H. G. (Ry. terms)	...	Nominal		25th Nov
Bengal(H.-G.)Ry. terms...	...200	...	...	25th Dec
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	...207	199	...	25th Nov
Oomrawutte (descriptions) M.-G.	215	...	...	25th Jan
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	...	... 210	..	25th Jan
Khamgaum, fair staple (M.-G.) Karanja do. (M.-G) Akola do. (M.-G.)	218	...	...	25th Jan
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	..221	...	...	„ „
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	225	...	...	„ „
Broach (M.-G.) ...	260	...	250	25th Mar
Muttia...... (M. G.)	214	...	...	Jan-Feb
Bengal ... (M, G.)	206	..	198	27th Nov
Do. do.	210	...	...	27th Nov

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 25th November as compared with the statement of the 18th Nov. :—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 18. Rs.	Nov. 25. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	87,00,000	87,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	52,87,314	41,77,488
Public Deposits at Branches	28,83,30	38,33,664
Other Deposits	7,16,45,477	7,03,37,966
Post Bills	11,723	8,415
Sundries	20,61,798	21,41,243
Rs.	10,05,94,614	9,91,98,776
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,09,13,203	1,09,01,799
Other authorized Securities	38,54,700	38,54,700
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	62,25,382	61,21,213
Loans do. do. do.	1,75,34,577	1,54,47,321
Bills discounted and purchased	3,03,25,513	3,23,13,763
Dead Stock	2,83,342	2,83,342
Stamps and Stationery	2,709	4,131
Balances with other Banks	11,69,236	8,67,977
Sundries	2,17,247	2,22,951
Cash	3,00,48,705	2,91,76,588
	10,05,94,614	9,91,98,776

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	2	11
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	0	0	12
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	18
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	4
Water Division	0	0	0
North-Resident and Unknowns	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	3
Total	2	2	62
Total plague deaths to date	304,790	226,304	
Same date last year	13	11	96

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CLARKE—November 20, at Mozufferpore, the wife of H O Clarke, Resident Engineer, B N W Railway, of a daughter.

KEMBALL—November 22, at Ajmere, Rajputana, the wife of Hugh Lester Kemball, of a daughter.

STOKOE—November 15, at the Parsonage, Shillong, the wife of Rev Cecil G Stokoe, Chaplain, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

FIRTH—GILMOUR—November 2, at Agra, Joseph George Firth, of Aberdeen, Scotland, to Fanny Constance Lepage, 3rd surviving daughter of J A G Gilmour.

DEATHS.

EMBLETON—November 17, at Bankura, William Edward, son of William and Ellie Embleton, aged 2 years.

GOWAN—November 15, at the Medical College, Calcutta, after a short illness, James Gowan, aged 47 years.

PRICE—October 10, at Barrackpore, Staff Sergeant Farr J Price, Army Sub-Veterinary Department, aged 46.

EXTRACT
OF
CHICKEN.

Prepared according to the methods of modern science makes a delicious change from the usual hum-drum menu of the Anglo-Indian meal.

If you are losing flesh it enables yon to regain it, and if you are gaining too much flesh it will by letting it take the place of heavy meals stop such growth.

It is of a pleasant taste and perseverance in its use will bring about a marked change in your general heath.

Price per pot Rs. 1-12.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
THE CHEMISTS,
Elphinstone Circle,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 15m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water 0-15m, 0-6a. Low water, 6-10m., 6-5a.
Fifth Criminal Sessions.
The Bijou Troubadours, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.

SERIOUS STREET ACCIDENT.—Hurji Jiva, a labourer, aged 40, was on Sunday evening crossing the road at Bhendi Bazaar, when he was knocked over by a passing victoria. One of the wheels of the conveyance passed over the man, fracturing no less than five of his ribs. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he was detained for treatment.

FATAL FALL FROM A LADDER.—A coal cooly, named Bapoo Ramji, aged 18, was on Sunday descending a ladder in the s. s. "Bancoora," now lying in the harbour, when he lost his footing and fell into the hold from a height of about eighteen feet. He was picked up unconscious and brought to Grass Bunder. He was being conveyed to Hospital when he expired on the way.

TRAM-CAR ACCIDENT.—A Hindu girl, named Dhondi, aged 4, residing with her parents in Falkland Road, was on Sunday crossing the road in front of her house when she was knocked over by a passing tram-car. One of the front wheels of the car passed over her right forearm, crushing it completely. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital where it was found necessary to amputate the injured arm as far as the elbow.

ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.—A tindal, named Adamji Abdulla, and three fishermen left Mody Bunder in a boat on Sunday to purchase some fish from a fish boat near Kasauji beacon. After proceeding some distance out, there was a squall which caused the boat to upset, and the occupants were all precipitated into the sea. The men, however, clung on to the boat till a Mr. Boch who was passing the scene in his yacht "Anne Marie" at the time came to their rescue, and having picked them up landed them safely at the Apollo Bunder.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A MILL.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the Morgue on view of the body of Janki Joolal, a carpenter, aged about 45. It appears that on Sunday, the man was hammering into position a cross beam at the base of two upright beams fastened between the floor of the ceiling on the the second floor of the Rachel Sassoon Mill at Chinchpoogly, when one of the uprights slipped and fell on the deceased, killing him almost instantaneously. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—The written and oral Examination of the Elementary Sanitary class organised by the Bombay Sanitary Association were held on the 18th and 25th instant respectively and the following 7 students have been declared to have passed the examination. Messrs. D. R. Daroowala, S. R. Gupi, Jullian Saldhana, S. F. Coutinho, Ezekil Samuel, R. B. Phadke and S. N. Navalkar.

FIRE IN ARGYLE ROAD.—A fire broke out yesterday in a grain crushing and spice mill in Argyle Road, belonging to Harver and Son, Parsee dealers in spices. In a short space of time, after the alarm was raised, the fire was brought under control by the Municipal fire engines which were promptly on the scene, but not before the roof of the building was destroyed and some damage was done to the grinding machine and a quantity of goods stored in the building. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 2,000.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Vol. Band, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master commanding at 5-45 P. M. to-day.

Grand March	Beinzie	Richard Wagner
Overture ...	Macbeth	Hatton
Selection	Il Bravo	Mercadante
Polka ...	Retour Des Champs	Waldteufel
Selection	Veronquie	Messager
Valse ...	Sur La Plage	Waldteufel

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. Delta, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 a. m., to-morrow the 29th instant, instead of to-day as previously notified. A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s. s. Villadella Ciotat will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 9 a. m., on Thursday the 30th instant. Letters etc. for Aden will also be despatched by this steamer.—A mail for Aden, Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 9 a. m., on Friday the 1st proximo.

TAMPERING WITH THE KING'S COINS.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Kersandas Chabildas Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Inspector Patterson charged one Makan Narotum, a Hindu, about thirty-five years of age with tendering a counterfeit coin to be changed and with being in possession of counterfeit coins, knowing the same to be so, with intent to commit fraud. Mr. S. Nicholson, prosecuted. Evidence showed that for three consecutive days before the 5th instant, the acused had been trying to pass off counterfeit coins to different persons. On the day in question, he handed two counterfeit rupees to one Kaba, whose suspicion led to the arrest of the accused. On the prisoner being searched two more rupees were found on him, which the Assistant Bullion-Keeper in His Majesty's Mint declared to be counterfeit. In convicting the accused, his Worship sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

SELLING COCAINE WITHOUT A LICENSE.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Kersondass Chabildas, third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Abkari-Inspector Cooverji Darasha with Inspector Sullivan prosecuted Hargovan Khimjee, for having sold cocaine, Sunday evening, at his pan-shop on Thakordwar Road, to one Motilal, an informant in the case, without a license from the Collector of Bombay. The accused was arrested after selling three packets of cocaine to the informant; who, after being searched by a 'punch' to see that he had nothing on him, was specially sent to buy some cocaine from the accused with marked coins, which eventually were recovered from him. On the accused's shop being searched a book was found in which entries were made of the sales of cocaine to different occasions. The accused pleaded not guilty, saying it was informant who purposely left the packets in his shop. From evidence, he was convicted and being an old offender was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 200, with the alternative of a further six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Aston presided at a sitting of the Sessions Court yesterday. The trial of the following case was resumed before his Lordship and a common jury.

A BOMBAY DOCOITY CASE.

Sitadin Dwarka, Ramcharan Mathura, Luxminarayan Matadin, and Rambux Raghunath, all of them Purdesees, were charged with committing dacoity at Worlee Pakhady on the night of the 27th August last, Mr. Lang instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Jaffer Rahimtula defended the fourth accused. The Jury returned a verdict of guilty against the accused. As there were previous convictions against No. 3 he was sentenced to seven years' transportation; the first accused was sentenced to two years' and the second and the fourth accused each to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

ATTEMPT TO CUT A WIFE'S THROAT.

Kanoo Hari was charged with attempting to cut his wife's throat on the 8th ultimo at Mahim, Mr Rustom Wadia, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. It appeared that the accused and his wife and her parents lived together at Mahim. There was a quarrel between the husband and the wife, on account of which the husband left the house and went to reside with his sister in another part of the native town. About 8 p.m., on the day in question, the accused, taking advantage of the absence of the male members of the family, who had gone to a funeral, went to his wife's house, armed with a razor. He asked her to come and live with his sister. She said she must consult her father before doing so; and the accused getting enraged with the answer, assaulted her and attempted to cut her throat, inflicting several wounds upon her. Her mother and another woman interfered and also received some injuries. The grand-mother of the complainant, seeing her daughter thus cruelly assaulted, went to call the police, but in the meantime, the accused escaped. He was arrested subsequently; and the three injured women were sent to hospital, where the complainant was detained for treatment for ten days. Upon the evidence, the accused was convicted by the jury and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six years.

The Court then adjourned till 10-30 a.m. to-day.

CROSS CLAIMS TO ANCESTRAL PROPERTY.

HIGH COURT JUDGMENT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandawarkar, presiding on the Original Side of the High Court yesterday delivered judgment in a suit brought by Lukhmidas Gordhandas and others against Mr. N. C. Macleod, acting Administrator General at Bombay, and others in which the plaintiffs prayed that it may be declared that the goods in dispute were the ancestral property of an undivided family in the hands of Goculdas Gordhandas, deceased whose interest therein had ceased and determined by his death and had thereafter become the exclusive property of the plaintiffs by right of serviorship; that the defendants may be decreed to deliver the goods and all other properties to the plaintiffs; that as regards the interests of the minor plaintiffs, the same may be secured in such manner as may seem just etc. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Padshah, instructed by Mr. M. B. Chotia appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Davar and Mr. Jardine instructed by Messrs. Dixit Dhunjish h and Sunderdas, appeared for the defendants.

His lordship, in giving judgment, said that the property in the hands of the Administrator General who was the first defendant, consisted of certain ornaments and cash, being the sale proceeds of tobacco belonging to a business carried on under the name and style of Haridas Goculdas, one of the two sons of Goculdas. The plaintiffs alleged that the business in question was the joint family business of their father and Goculdas; the defence was that it was the separate business of Goculdas, and that therefore the property in the hands of the Administrator General formed part of Goculdas's self-acquired property. It was common ground between the parties that Goverdhandas Ladha was joint and traded in tobacco in partnership with his brother, Khimji Ladha, until 1882, when they separated under the terms of a partition deed, called a release, dated 9th March 1882. But the defendants alleged that, shortly after this separation, differences arose between Goculdas and his step-mother with the result that he was expelled from his father's house, that he started business under the name and style of Haridas Goculdas on his own account without any connection with or aid from his father's business or any detriment to his paternal estate. Referring to one of the surrounding circumstances in the case, his lordship said there was the fact that though Goverdandas closed his warehouse at Bandra in 1898, and imported such tobacco as he had there into Bombay, yet there was no entry in the books of the business styled Haridas Goculdas. This difficulty was admitted by Mr. Padshah, the learned counsel for the plaintiffs, who had done every thing that could be done in the interests of his clients in the conduct of this suit and left no point in their favour either in his searching cross-examination or in his able address to the Court; but his answer was that the books for 1898 had been suppressed by Tejsey Jivraj, Goculdas's Mehta. After reviewing the facts and the law at considerable length, his lordship remarked that, upon the whole, the oral evidence adduced by the defendants had struck him as more reliable than that for the plaintiffs. The oral evidence in the case must be tested by the surrounding circumstances, admitted facts, the conduct of the parties or of those under whom they claimed; and so weighing the evidence, his lordship arrived at the conclusion Goverdhandas and Goculdas were not joint, and that the plaintiff's case failed. It was dismissed with costs, including costs reserved. In case the defendents were not at liberty to recover the costs from the plaintiffs, they were to get them from the estate of Goculdas.

THE POPULARITY OF BYRON.

MR. JOHN MURRAY addressed the following letter to the "Westminster Gazette." :—Sir,—I have been reading your article on "Are the Immortals Dying?" I am afraid I am hopelessly ignorant as to where or what Bookland is, but the subject on which I venture to address you is not Bookland but Byron. I wonder what he would have said if he had been told that he had sunk to the remnant list or that he was in for a fair boom.

I have had fairly good opportunities of forming an opinion of the popular estimation in which Byron is held and can assure you that he has never "sunk to the remnant list" (at least, if I understand the meaning of the phrase) or been near it, but on the other hand there has been for some ten years past an increasing interest in, and admiration for, his work both as a poet and a letter-writer.

I am sure Mr. Morley would be the first to admit that Byron's reputation is as independent of his speeches as is that of Shakespeare or Scott.

If Byron were here no doubt he would be deeply conscious of the honour and advantages of being "introduced to the library of Thin Paper Classics"—he always had a horror of obesity—but it may interest your readers to know that some six years ago the printer of a popular one volume series of poetical works told me that Byron came fourth on the list in regard to circulation, the three before him being Shakespeare, Scott, and Longfellow.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULTS.

THE results of some of the examinations of the Bombay University were announced yesterday. The names of the successful candidates are as follows:—

FIRST EXAMINATION IN AGRICULTURE.

FIRST CLASS.

Joshi, N Vishnu
Kane, D Balvant
Mogl, A B M Ishak
Naik, K Bhagvanji
Shrotri, B Bapu

SECOND CLASS.

Andanimath, G Chenamallaya
Bhavnani, W Hakumatrai
Challa, M Bommanappa
Desai, M Dahyabhai
Deshmukh, R Daji
Dhamapurker, V Bapuji
Dharwarker, V Ramachandra
Ghare, B Kashinath
Hiranandani, D Hardasmal
Hiremath, G Adiveya
Hiremath, B Shivalingaya
Hiremath, S Karewader
Kaikini, L Vithal
Kane, G Balvant
Kulkarni, K Appaji
Kulkarni, N Shrinivas
Lakhumalani, B Partabrai
Lalvani, H Vazirmal
Mahajan, G Rangnath
Naik, K Devabhai
Pamnani, C Kishindass
Patel, J Jamshedji
Phatak, B Ramachandra
Prayag, S Hanmantrao
Rajopadhye, D Balvant
Ranade, D Moreshwar
Ranade, T Vinayak
Relvani, L Lillaram
Sahasrabuddhe, G Narayan
Swadi, T Subrao
Tendulkar, M Shridhar
Vagholker, B Parasharam

NOT CLASSED.

Kamakaka, Noshirvan Pirozshah

SECOND EXAMINATION IN AGRICULTURE.

SECOND CLASS.

Achwal, K Vasudeo
Deshpande, G Rughvendrarao
Mhaskar, G Shripat
Nagarsheth, T Vithaldas
Patel, H Shankerbhai

FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FIRST CLASS.

Bhattacharya, Ambarnath
Desai, T Maneklal
Datt, Hari Charan
Joshi, V Ramchandra
Kora, D Balabhai
Sarabhoja, N (who gets the Colonel Patrick French scholarship)

SECOND CLASS.

Agashe, G Laxman
Asrani, F A
Banerjea, R Chandra
Colabavala, D B
Contractor, S Dosabhoy
Cooper, A Eduljl
Desai, L Ambelal
Deshpande, S Hari
D'Souza F Joseph
Deval, S Keshav
Dholakia, M Ratanlal
Dorivala, S Keshavlal
Dutt, Lokanath
Gadgil, M Damodar
Gaikwad, L Dattaji
Ghate, V Sakharam
Gupte, R Vaman
Hindia, U Dhirajram
Joglekar, D Dhondo
Joshi, H Motilal
Kapadia, M Sorabji
Karkaria, D Navroji
Kewalramani, Kundan B
Lahiri, N Mohan
Malshe, G Ganesh
Mehta, C Pitamberdas
Mitra, Gopaldas
Mitra, J Nath
Mukherjea, N Gopal
Naidu V Ramanjulu
Oza, G Balwantray
Paranjpye, K Purshottam
Patankar, V Vasudev
Phadke, Y Keshav
Sirsi, Guru Rao
Variava, M Khershedji
Vartak, M Narayan
Vaze, G Divekar
Waingankar, S Sadashiv

NOT CLASSED.

Pillai, Kesava Govinda.

SECOND EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FIRST CLASS.

Baria, D Naoroji
Belgaumvala, J Dinshaw
Bhavnani, T Atmaram
Bose, B Kumar
Chatterjea, A Behari
Dub sh, F Edalji
Dutt, B Nath
Kanga, F Jamsetji
Kasad, N Ardeshir
Lalvani, A Idanmal
Lekh Raj
Mirchandani, T Shewakram
Modak, B Laxuman
Motiwalla, R Furdoonji
Naik, S Sitaram
Natekar, L Vishnnu
Patel, C Raojibhai
Sethna, J Nusserwanjee

SECOND CLASS

Aiyengar, B Krishnaswami
Alekar, D Ramchandra
Bapat, S Vishnoo
Bendre, R Raoji
Bhedasgaonkar, Y Krishna
Cama, F Kaikhusru
Chakrabarti, D P
Dabke, M Keshav
Datar, D Hari
Desai, M Maganlal
Desai, M Manilal
Gandhi, M Itchhalal
Gandhi, P Atalmal
Gokhale, G Balwant
Joshi, B Sadashiv
Joshi, M Ramchandra
Kesava Rao, Y S
Majumdar, Dakshinaranjan
Manghirmalani, R Lokmandas
Mehta, B Manzukhram
Messman, N Pestonjee
Merchandani, D Rambux
Mody, A Sorabji
Patankar, V Vithal
Patwardhan, H Gopal
Patwardhan, P Govind
Prabhu, D Bhimarao
Raja, K Vithalji
Sajnani, T Chimandas
Sane, N Keshav
Shah, H Motilal
Shivdasani, N B
Trivedi, B Maneckial

NOT CLASSED.

Dhruva, Vijaylal Kanaiyalal.

INTERMEDIATE SCIENCE.

SECOND CLASS.

Gokhale, G Nilkanth
Kantawala, C Hargovindas

PASS CLASS.

Padhye, Vasudeo Govind.

NOT CLASSED.

Dhavale, B B
Kaji, H Lallubhai
Kanga, H Jehangirji
Masani, N Adarji
Mehd, P Vaikunthrai
Vachha D Dorabji

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, November 28.

DRILLS.

No 1 Coy—There will be 10" R M L Gun Drill at the Town Hall Compound to-day Tuesday at 5-45 p m; and on Thursday the 30th instant at 8-45 p m.

No 2 Coy—10" R M L Gun Drill at Nesbit Road Head Quarters to-day Tuesday and on Thursday the 30th instant at 8-45 p m. respectively.

E E COY.

The E E Coy will parade at 6-30 p m to-day Tuesday on Apollo Bunder and proceed to middle ground for Technical Instruction.

By Order
H. O. COATES, Lieut,
Ag. Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, November 28.

1. There will be Company Drill for "F" company at St. Mary's College, Byculla to-day Tuesday the 28th Instant at 8, 15, p.m. Dress—Plain Clothes Rifles and Side Arms.

2. There will be Company drill for A C and E Companies at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 8 15 p m on Wednesday the 29th instant Dress—Plain Clothe Rifles and Side Arms.

3 There will be Company Drill for D Company at the back f the Telegraph Quarters at 5 p m on Wednesday the 29th Instant. Dress—Plain Clothes, Rifles and Side Arms

4 There will be Instruction Drills for Officers only at Head-Quarters at 6 p on Thursday the 30th Instant

5. There will be Drills for Recruits on Friday the 1st proximo at Head-Quartes at 6 p m.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

TORTURES AVERTED.

STOMACH TROUBLES OF THREE TRANSVAAL WOMEN CURED BY USING MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP.

Science knows no nationality, its revelations benefit all mankind. For instance, the discovery and use of chloroform has averted a world of pain of physical anguish, among people of all countries. It is not too much to hope that Science aiding the community of interest, is destined finally to bring about universal brotherhood. When critically examined, differences between the races prove far less important than is generally supposed. The blood of a Kaffir and the blood of a white man look just alike under all scientific tests. Nearly all of the best-known diseases find their victims among all races; and Indigestion, in particular, afflicts the miner and the mountaineer; the millionaire and the labourer, indifferently. Both sexes, of every age and occupation, are liable to it, and its prevalence is the cause of much pecuniary loss and distress.

Science has provided an antidote to Indigestion—and the long train of ills that follow it when unchecked—in Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. Among people who have proved this by actual experience is Mrs. S. Brown of 6, Park Street Jeppestown, Transvaal who wrote thus on February 6th 1905: "I first made the acquaintance of Mother Seigel's Syrup in the old country, eleven years ago and it was a fortunate day for me. I suffered intense pain in my chest and stomach, and dreaded to eat, knowing full well the torture that would soon follow. Days of pain were followed by restless nights, and I seldom obtained more than two or three hours of sleep at a time. This continued for about a year, when I began to take Mother Seigel's Syrup. I was benefited by the very first dose. Continuing its use, I was soon completely cured, and from that day this my health has been good."

The experience of Mrs. Allietta Harth, of 10 Maddison Street in the same town, does not differ much from that of Mrs. Brown. I suffered from a heart touble which alarmed me greatly, said Mrs. Harth on February 6th 1905. "I was always faint, and the least exertion was too much for me, various doctors prescribed for me and several patent medicines were tried, but my health got no better. When, however, I tried Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup there was at once a change for the better. The faintness and heart palpitation ceased. Now thanks to that grand remedy my health is all I could wish it to be." The fact is, Mrs. Harth suffered from an effect of neglected indigestion.

So too did Mrs. Anne Smith of 7, McIntyre Street, Mrs. Harth's neighbour in Jeppestown, who said (February 6th, 1905): For a long while I was troubled with a severe cough, pains at my chest and back, want of appetite, and sleepiessness. All this implies indigestion, which only Mother Seigel's Syrup will cure. Four bottles of that medicine obtained from Messrs. A. J. White (Colonial), Ltd. corner of Princes and Diesal Streets, Port Elizabeth C. C.—disposed of all my trouble and my health is now quite satisfactory.

STRONG TRADE BOOM

BANKER PREDICTS ERA OF GREAT PROSPERITY.

A VERY hopeful views of British trade prospects was taken by Mr. J. Spencer Phillips, when he delivered his presidential address to the Institute of Bankers.

He claimed that the great increase in the Clearing House returns for the last ten months, (£10,093,701,000, as against £8,593,861,000 in the corresponding period of 1904) afforded an indication of improved trade conditions. This increase of 18 per cent. was a higher rate than any during the recent history of the Clearing House.

"Both for home and foreign trade," said Mr. Phillips, the prospects are distinctly encouraging. Home railway traffic returns are beginning to show an encouraging increase, the iron trade in the midlands and the north shows signs of a strong revival, Lancashire is exceedingly prosperous, and money is being spent more freely in London and the large towns.

It is true that we are still troubled with the problem of the unemployed, but though I do not wish to minimise the gravity of the problem, I do not think there is now such a direct relation between our industrial prosperity and the state of the labour market as was formerly the case. The unemployed question has become a social question.

Mr. Phillips added that it was a pleasure to notice the great prosperity of our foreign trade, which had been steadily improving. With the improved political outlook throughout the world a still further expansion might be looked for.

Russia and Japan, it was certain, would require large loans to recuperate the losses entailed by the war, and it was reasonable to expect that not a small portion of that money would be laid out in this country.

The Anglo-Japanese treaty was a further guarantee of conditions favourable to the expansion of our foreign trade. One of the avowed aims of that treaty was the maintenance of the open door in China—a country with every physical advantage, and with an enormous and thrifty population, which offered an almost unlimited field for commercial enterprise.

KILLED BY INDIGESTION.

670 COLUMNS OF VICTIMS' NAMES!

How often do we hear the statement. "It's only indigestion? Indigestion is such a wide-spread ailment and plays such havoc that the word "only" should never be used with it, Are you aware that if the names of all the persons who are killed by indigestion and allied ailments every year could be published they would fill 670 ordinary newspaper columns!

When therefore Bile Beans have been proved to cure indigestion and its allied ailments there is no wonder that the use of this medicine has become world wide.

Mrs. Ann Gordon of Alexandra Street, Birmingham, told a Birmingham Telegraph reporter some facts which are worth reproducing in this connection. She said. "I am the mother of eleven children, and no one can imagine the great trouble my long illness (brought about primarily through indigestion) has been to me. I am glad to say Bile Beans have now cured me. For eight years I suffered martyrdom. My first symptoms were windy spasms. I would swell up to an enormous size after food, and the pain would be almost unbearable. Then a feeling of weakness would creep over me, and I would feel so utterly done up that I was oftentimes unable to walk across the room. My limbs trembled, and I would sink down exhausted, feeling as though I would faint off right away. Beginning with digestive disorders, which weakened my whole system, liver complaint followed and one doctor said I had gall-stones. I went to another who said my ailments were due to my bad teeth, as I could not properly chew the food taken. I had the whole of my upper teeth taken out, but even this did not make the matter any better. At this time I used to have frequent painful attacks which fairly prostrated me and kept me to my bed for weeks at a time. On one occasion I really thought I was going to die. I had a cold shivering feeling and, on being put to bed I went off into a violent fit which was followed by others. The doctor was summoned, and, after examining me, he said I was suffering from a congested liver. For the following five weeks I lay in bed, and when I got up I was so weak that I could not walk downstairs.

"After a while I was able to get about the house, but I was so bloated that I could do no house work or stoop to do washing. I had no appetite, and I often used to experience a sickly feeling. I tried doing without food, and I drank hot water every morning, but to not purpose, I became weaker and weaker, and I began to despair of ever getting better.

"It was at this stage that I read of Bile Beans. Although I had very little faith I bought a bottle and tried them. In a short time my appetite began to return, and soon I felt an round improvement. Gradually I got better, until eventually I was able to do my housework and even my washing which was no light task, seeing I had such a large family. I can now say that I am quite cured and in better health than I have been for years.

Bile Beans are purely vegetable in composition, and though upon the market within the past few years have been pronounced the greatest medicinal success of the day, They are an unfailing cure for indigestion, biliousness, piles, liver complaints, anaemia, weakness, female ailments debility, heat fag palpitation, pains in the back, malaria, constipation, loss of appetite, headache, flatulence, sleeplessness, pimples, skin eruptions, and the host of ailments having common origin in impurity of the blood, a general congestion of the system, and loss of vital force.

Obtainable of all chemists and medicine vendors at Re. 1 and Rs. 2-4 per bottle, or post paid and packed free from the Bile Bean Mfg., Co's Head Indian Depot, 30 Strand Road, Calcutta, on receipt of prices, Rs. 1-2 and Rs 2-8 per bottle, 6 ordinary size bottles Rs. 6, large size Rs. 14.

FREE SAMPLE.—A free sample of Chas. Forde's Bile Beans will be sent free to all readers who cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp (to pay return postage) to the Bile Bean Mfg. Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30 Strand Road Calcutta. Write address clearly.
"Bombay Gazette," 28th Nov., 1905.

TIME WELL SPENT

is a minute or so spent in requesting us to send you samples of our Pure Wool materials.

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If you have never experienced the comforts of Wool wearing, you should try it now.

Pure Wool is the only safe covering, and it is as cool and comfortable as any other material, with the additional advantage of preserving the body from chills. All doctors say so, and what everyone says must be right.

We shall have much pleasure in sending you patterns if you will ask for them.

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DEPT "E."
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WOOLLEN MILLS,
CO., LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

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OOTACAMUND,
NILGHIRI HILLS,
SOUTH INDIA.

AFTER many changes, the above School, in the healthiest Hill Station of South India comes entirely under Government management, and will begin work as a High Class School for Europeans only on January 1st, 1906. A trained and competent English Graduate is being specially brought out as Headmaster. Arrangements will be made for taking Boarders.

Enquiries should be addressed for the present to

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EUROPEAN SCHOOLS,
MADRAS.

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SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

HYDROCELE in any form, RUPTURE, HERNIA, ELEPHANTASIS, and all sorts of Rectum and Scrotum diseases, are cured thoroughly by vegetable oils and Pills—price Rs. 10 for 20 days' treatment. Bleeding and Blind PILES, FISTULA, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum causing irritation and burning are cured without the least pain—price Rs. 4-8 for Ointment and Pills for 15 days. FATTY or WINDY BODY, the undue increase of belly and abdomen, waist, loin and all the other parts of the body of both male and female causing weakness and depression. Patients do not find rest under such condition and feel miserable. They can, to their surprise, find reduction in their size from 4 to 6 inches after 15 days' application of oil. Price of oil for 15 days, Rs. 4-8. SPERMATORRHŒA, STERILITY, and other obstinate diseases of uterus are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be—price of Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8. LEPROSY, Black and White and BLOOD DISORDERS are cured by a well tried and infallible remedy, consisting of pills and ointment, which will give vigour to body and purity to blood, price for 25 days treatment, Rs. 10. DIABETES, and complaints akin thereto, are entirely cured by harmless vegetable pills. Pills for 15 days, Rs 6-8.

BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in the throat and chest, giddiness, vomiting, thirst, hiccough are safely relieved and appetite restored, price of pills for 15 days, Rs 4-8. All NASAL COMPLAINTS, Watery blood of pus discharges from the nose, causing obstruction to breathing are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

N.B.—The Medicines are free from mercury or any kind of injurious drugs. Upcountry patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and duration of the same for my guidance. Apply to Dr. V. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, Benares, Tardeo Bridge near Tram Terminus, Motiwala's Chawl, Ground Floor, Tardeo, Bombay.

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KNAKE'S

beautiful Pianos will give you satisfaction on all points.

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are thoroughly reliable in the most trying climates, and every owner of one of those fine pianos is certain of the utmost satisfaction.

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EAST STREET, POONA.

A LARGE consignment of SUPERIOR MARBLE now coming in from Carrara, Italy. Over forty men employed. Machinery about to be installed. Memorials quickly erected anywhere and everywhere.

BLAIR'S
GOUT & RHEUMATIC
PILLS.

The late Sir SAMUEL BAKER, the famous Nile explorer, wrote: "For ten years I had suffered acutely from Gout, and life had lost its attraction, Blair's Pills have rendered me immense service, as I no longer fear an attack of Gout. For the last twenty months I have been comparatively free, as one or two attempted visitations have been immediately stamped out by the assistance of Blair's Pills."

Mr. JOHN EASTMAN writes in 1903: "For 16 years I have taken Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills, and they have been the only medicine that has ever done me any good."

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS CURE ALL RHEUMATIC COMPLAINTS.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOV. 28, 1905.

THE CONGO REPORT.

WHEN the reports of maladministration of the Congo State and the ill treatment of the people reached their worst, the Belgian Government issued an official reply which was widely circulated. But those who had formulated the reports against Congo administrators and the agents of trading firms were not satisfied, and under pressure, the King of the Belgians expressed his desire to have the whole truth and nothing but the truth. Accordingly, a Royal Commission was appointed to enquire into the charges. We do not know what experience of Colonial development the Commissioners had acquired before they set out on their mission. But they do not hesitate about instituting comparisons—vague though they may sometimes be—and on the whole they seem not only very well satisfied with themselves, but also with their excursion abroad. "We all thought," they write, "our mission was mainly to enquire into acts of violence against natives, or, in other words, to seek out the evil. This would not prevent us from placing on record what seemed to us good. Let us say at the outset, that when one travels in the Congo and compares the present with the past, the impression is one of admiration and astonishment. In these regions, which twenty-five years ago were steeped in the lowest barbarism, where a white man carried his life in his hand, where whole tribes were decimated by Arab raids, where traffickers in human flesh marked the choicest morsels on the living victim, where atrocious massacres were of constant occurrence,—in this dark and mysterious continent a State has arisen which has introduced the benefits of civilisation into the heart of Africa." The Commissioners find that to-day security reigns in this immense territory. They do not say security for the black man as well as the white. What they mean is that the white man no longer carries his life in his hand. As for the black man—he is no longer sold into open slavery, that cannibalism scarcely exists and human sacrifices are rare. Forced labour and mutilation do not count, we suppose, and the word "sacrifices" must be taken in its most restricted meaning only.

"What seemed to be good" struck the Commissioners much more than what is evil. They found villages, recalling European seaside towns, on the river banks of the Lower Congo. Leopoldville, with its busy traffic, reminded them of one of the industrial cities of the world. The Railway systems on the Lower and Upper Congo, the eighty steamers which navigate the river for 1,200 miles, the hospitals and schools, gave them the impression, not of crossing a continent unknown twenty-five years ago, but a country long settled under the sway of European civilisation. To sit at Leopoldville to seek out the evil they might just as well have sat in Bombay to investigate the condition of the Red Karens. The Commissioners offer numerous suggestions of reform, it is true, but they made no inland journeys. They confined themselves to spending their time in visiting easily accessible points on the main river and two of its minor affluents—this to seek out the evil in the administration of a country measuring eight hundred thousand square miles, from almost every part of which, as Mr. E. D. Morel writes in the "Standard," reports of "atrocious oppression have been forthcoming in a never-ending stream for the past decade." The Belgian Press is not quite satisfied. The Brussels "Gazette" declares that the British people, who directed attention to the condition of the State "were right. The existing regime is not a good one and the ends of civilisation and humanity are subordinate to those of business, as indeed is the case in all colonies." Belgian colonies of course, is what should have been said. The Commission has responded to the desire of the Sovereign, who has always had a lofty conception of his civilising mission. And that will doubtless satisfy both his Majesty and his people, the more so as he has appointed another Commission to consider the report and to carry out the reforms suggested by the original Commission if found necessary. To be satisfactory to the people concerned the new Commission had better be sent out to the Congo with instructions to visit territory that its predecessor never entered and to remain a year in the districts.

The report admits the existence of grave abuses, of raids and slaughter, but does not sufficiently condemn them. What the Commission saw in the fine stations seems to them to justify the means employed to build them up, if not their continuance. It is altogether a weak report. As is pointed out by one of its critics, it is no use to talk of the suppression of "open slave markets" in the immediate vicinity of the reaches of the Upper River, when raids by soldiery for slaves or hostages—as they are euphemistically termed—to force increased quantities of rubber from the people, are but the recognised and normal condition of affairs; where women and little children—as recorded in the Boma Courts—are allowed to die of starvation in the hostage houses—a system which is not disapproved by the Commission, albeit they point out that detention is forbidden by the State. Forbidden by the State it may be; but we have it on excellent authority that Governors-General have, in writing, encouraged the arrest and imprisonment of natives for failure to supply a fortnightly tax. Mr. Morel asserts that if the Commissioners had visited the Eastern Province they would have "found in every Arabised village to-day, as twenty years ago, slaves openly bought and sold in the market-place. If it had visited North-Western Katanga it would have found the revolted Congo soldiery carring on a brisk trade in slaves with the Bihe caravaneers." But there, it is added, they could not have gone, for Congo State control, which has given such "glorious" results in other parts of the territory, is powerless to root out the crops which have grown from its own sowing and the rebels of 1895 still hold sway over a tract of country about half the size of Great Britain. Of course, the most unsatisfactory feature of the report of the Commission is that it does not reproduce any of the evidence which was taken and it is thus not easy to decide how far its recommendations are supported. The charge against the officials of systematic mutilation of offending natives is wholly ignored. In suppressing the evidence the Commissioners detract from the value of their report and merely strengthen the hands of their critics who demand a much more searching enquiry and reforms more far-reaching than those which are recommended.

IMPROVING CYPRUS.

THERE are as parts of the the British Empire many places which seem to have no raison d'etre for their existence, but few have been as unfortunate as Cyprus. By comparison of size it has been much more useless and certainly much more impecunious than many possessions of smaller area, but at last there are signs of awakening in this unlucky protege of ours. The opening of its first railway at the end of October seems to mark a new era. Lately the island has been forging ahead in a quiet but practical way, and with the Government activity in the construction of the railway other industries have been opened out by private enterprise. With the railway has come a new harbour and long-needed irrigation works have been begun. The railway which is thirty-six and a half miles long, of thirty inch guage, runs from Nikosia, the capital of the island to Famagusta. Here was already a large outer harbour formed by a reef of rocks with from thirty to forty feet depth, but this has been improved. An entrance channel has been dredged to the inner harbour which has a depth of twenty-four feet, a quay wall has been built and the port is now available for, and is regularly used by, large steamers. The whole of the work undertaken by the Government has been well thought out. The railway has been constructed so that the unloading of ships can be conducted close to the train side, while over thirty thousand acres of the country affected by the irrigation works lies directly around the line through the interior. The opening up of the country and provision for greater certitude in cutivation has had an immediate effect on the wine and spirit produce trade. Some of these have been exported to England as have the excellent and exceedingly cheap cigarettes. Here these cost only one shilling a hundred and compare favourably with those sold at one and a half time as much in Cairo. Generally speaking the country is devoid of manufacturing industries. The chief occupation of the islanders is agriculture and a fair amount of cereals is exported to England and, with the vast improvements in the way of transport, this amount should rise yearly by leaps and bounds. In addition there is a large export trade to Egypt of cattle, mules, sheep, pigs, fruit and vegetables and, altogether, the resources of the island are showing better returns under the better Government. One of the chief scourges of the islands has been the destructive hordes of locusts which have yearly destroyed crops, but this has been taken in hand and by yearly destruction the number has been greatly decreased and it is possible that the future may see their almost complete extermination. The extent of the crusade against the pests can be guaged by the fact that during the last twenty-five years nearly one hundred and fifty thousand pounds have been spent, raised by a tax which is levied upon every one in the island. The imports for the six months ending in June last exceeded the £165,000 exports by £71,000, but the effect of the new public works has already been felt and their recent partial completion will, it is thought, show a very different state in the trade returns next year, especially as the island possesses natural resources which have hitherto been entirely neglected. Historically and archæologically, too, Cyprus is extremely interesting and, with the opening up effected by the railway, should find much benefit from an increase in that most useful import, the tourist.

THE POLICY OF THE CLEAN SLATE!

THE next Government—the Government of all the Leaders—is likely to be the laughter-maker of the age. A year hence, may be and the lost art of lampooning will be in process of revival, while the newspaper cartoons will, in all likelihood, be the funniest on record. Led away by the buoyant optimism of Mr. Hudson, the Chief Liberal Agent, who has already assured us that the next Liberal Government will be backed by the greatest majority of modern times, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman last week definitely pledged himself to Home Rule. Spontaneously we asked of ourselves: And what of Lord Rosebery? The answer was almost as spontaneously supplied by Lord Rosebery himself, who has promptly delivered himself of his sentiments in a speech at Bodmin, which "has caused the utmost surprise in Liberal circles, his recent speeches having led the Party to suppose he fully intended to co-operate with Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman." Candidly, we do not believe that any sane Liberal has, since the Lonely Ploughman, tired of his irksome furrow, believed that Lord Rosebery would co-operate with "C.-B." Have the Liberals forgotten the "Clean Slate"? Have they forgotten Lord Rosebery's letter to the "Times" of Feb. 21st, 1902, in which he said: "I remain outside his (C.-B's) tabernacle, but not, I think, in solitude.' Have the Radicals forgotten the determined stand of the Rosebery-Asquithites when Mr. Lloyd-George finally dragged C.-B. off the fence upon which he had bravely sat for months after the commencement of the war, in his desire to keep the noble and the ignoble of his party from open disruption? If the Liberals have so easily forgotten these lessons, let us come to Lord Rosebery's utterance at Esher on March 18th of this year:—"I have said that no Liberal Government in the next Parliament, whatever its wishes might be, could propose a Home Rule measure to Parliament without a previous appeal to the constituencies, and that under the circumstances such an appeal was impossible." Again, replying to Mr. Redmond's St. Patrick's Day speech, Lord Rosebery said, with unmistakeable meaning: "Does he himself (Mr. Redmond) believe in his political conscience, that it is possible, that it is probable, that any Liberal Government in the next Parliament will, without an appeal to the constituencies, propose a Home Rule Constitution for Ireland? If so, we differ as the Poles!" It is enough! Nothing that Lord Rosebery can say now, if his motto is "Consistency!" should cause surprise to the men who hope to figure in the coming "Government of All the Cranks." Lord Rosebery, it is true, made the mistake of his life in ever giving his allegiance to Home Rule. When, however, he made it clear that that allegiance was founded upon the theory of tightening the reins of Imperial Federation, his colleagues, led by Mr. Labouchere, execrated him with all their might. Lord Rosebery has long since learnt that the Radical idea of Home Rule spells not the federating but the disintegrating of the Empire, and as a loyal subject he cannot be a party to treason, even if it bear the imprimatur of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. Nor, we feel confident, will Mr. Asquith, Mr. Haldane, Sir Edward Grey, and the rest of the noble band of Liberal Imperialists who, when C.-B. succumbed to the Pro-Boer allurements of Mr. Lloyd-George, rose with Lord Rosebery as one man and saved the Liberal escutcheon from being wholly and irretrievably besmirched.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR returned to Bombay yesterday from Matheran where he has been spending the week end at the Rugby Hotel.

THE meeting of troops at Sevastopol has become widespread. Only one regiment remains loyal. A fresh ukase abolishing several ports and appointing a civilian Director of Police in St. Petersburg has been issued.

THE State of Victoria has issued an order under the Health Act prohibiting the importation of horses, cattle, camels, sheep and other animals from places outside the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, or the United Kingdom, under a penalty.

THE Nawab of Bahawalpur now proposes to erect a hospital, instead of an "Idgah," as a memorial to her Majesty the late Queen Victoria.

PLANS and estimates for a new district jail at Campbellpore have been sanctioned. The cost is estimated at about 1 1/4 lakhs.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 4th November, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1904 of 68,489 mds. and Rs. 37,406 in the earnings.

IT is officially notified that his Majesty the King-Emperor has been graciously pleased to consent to the Bombay Museum being called "the Royal Museum of Western India."

IT is practically settled that Dharamsala will be retained as a military station. The re-construction of the buildings destroyed by the earthquake will probably begin almost at once.

His HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor has re-nominated Sir Lewis Tupper, Sir David Masson Mr. J. M. Douie and Miyan Muhammad Shah Din to be members of the Punjab Legislative Council.

ON Friday afternoon his Excellency the Viceroy received deputations from the States of Patiala, Bahawalpur, Jind and Nabha to enquire after their Excellencies' health and to present letters of welcome from their respective Chiefs.

AERIAL military inspection appears to be one of the possibilities latent in the military airship. Gen. Michel, who commands the 20th French Corps, has just made his general inspection of the entrenched camp at Toul by this means. It need scarcely be added that he made use of the now famous Lebaudy airship for the purpose, piloted by a captain aeronaut, and attended by the staff usual on such ceremonial occasions. On descending, the General warmly congratulated the balloon section upon the great ease with which he had been enabled to thoroughly examine the surrounding defence works in their ensemble in so short a time. The Lebaudy airship having almost exhausted the list of services which it is possible to render, will shortly be deflated so that others may be built.

Tariff reformers, writes the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian, have their victories and the latest of them is in Capt. Well's resignation of the office of Chief Conservative Agent. From the first he has declined to allow the Central Office to be captured, and this, together with the strong action he took in regard to Sir John Cockburn's candidature in Monmouth, gained for him the hostility, more or less veiled, of the adherents of the Tariff Reform League. Mr. Leverton Harris, who is to move at Newcastle the resolution condemning the Central Office, is a member of the Executive Committee of the League. Capt. Wells has not his leader's gift of philosophic detachment, and so the antagonism of a powerful section of the party could hardly have failed in the long run to bring about his departure.

"JAPANESE CORRESPONDENTS" remind us in the "Morning Post":—It is not generally known, by the way, that there was an Anglo-Japanese Convention, designed to facilitate commerce between the two nations, in the very early period of the Tokugawa Shogunate, when Iyeyasu ruled at Yedo. The bargain held good from about 1612 until, in 1623, the English parties to the arrangement had made a loss, somehow or other, of £40,000, and they then withdrew, just prior to King James the First's decease. This was the time when the East India Company traded to Japan and had a factory at Hirado, not far from the present naval depot of Sasebo. Great Britain and Japan were associated further back in history than is sometimes supposed.

WE see, says the "Westminster Gazette," that the Chamberlainite Press improves the occasion of the Unemployed deputation to Mr. Balfour by calling the workless the "victims of Free Trade." Mr. Chamberlain, who has promised to add £1000,000,000 to Britain's foreign trade—by taxing foreign imports!—is pointed to as the real saviour of society. Well, let us see whether Protection has any "victims." In Mr. Robert Hunter's work on "Poverty" in the United States we find the following:—In the census of 1900 the number found to be unemployed at some time during the year was 6,468,964, or 22·3 per cent. of all the workers over 10 years of age engaged in gainful occupations. Thirty-nine per cent. of the male workers unemployed, or 2,069,546 persons were idle from four to six months of the year. These figures are for the country as a whole, and for all industries, including agriculture. In manufacturing alone the unemployment rose to 27·2 per cent. of all the workers. In the industrial States of the east and north the percentage of unemployment is larger than for the country as a whole. That is a sufficient answer to the cruel pretence (for it is cruel) that Free Trade is the sole cause of unemployment.

"NATIONALISING THE ARMY."

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

It would be very nice to share with "Fusilier" the attractive chateau en Espagne so delightfully described by him but that pleasure being unfortunately unattainable, a wicked ebullition of human disappoinement impels me even now, late as it is, to attempt breaking some of the windows. At the same time, I would not for worlds, writes "Light Infantryman" deface the paint on the front door, which has been admirably laid on in the following words:—

It is impossible to look for any improvement in the deplorable condition into which military affairs have fallen until some definite military policy directed towards the nationalisation of the Army has been adopted, and the military forces are brought to the masses of the people, and they are made of it. At present the British Army is an exotic, wasteful body the most costly, and perhaps the least efficient, in Europe. "Had I myself been asked to paint the front door of the chateau, I could not have done the work more thoroughly in accordance with my own predilections, and I most sincerely hope that no other shade of colouring may for many years be superimposed. Indeed, the chateau has altogether, in my opinion, an exceedingly fair exterior, and I would break its windows merely to express my dissatisfaction with its interior, which strikes me as ill-ventilated and very flimsily furnished.

For evidence that "the Government are at last intent upon a definite military policy," based upon a definite prescription prepared by the Committee Imperial Defence, we have only "Fusilier's bare assertion, which, in fact, is both true and untrue; though it is obvious from what he says later on that in the sense understood by "Fusilier," both parts of the dual allegation are equally inaccurate. The deliberations of the Defence Committee and other evidence have indeed served to convince Mr. Balfour that a Reserve Army, raised on a national system, to support the small Regular Army in the event of a great war, is the only apparent remedy for our present weakness; but, at the same time, the Prime Minister has become equally convinced that the methods proposed by Mr. Arnold-Forster for the application of the accepted principle could only result in reducing our military forces to a still lower grade of inefficiency than that which we now deplore. In a word, so far from any programme of Army reform having been definitely or indefinitely propounded, the authorities are sharply divided into opposite camps; in one of them stands Mr. Arnold-Forster, grimly determined though almost alone, and in the other every intelligent member of the Government, from Mr. Balfour downwards, and the united strength of the military members of the Army Council. The recent move made by Mr. Arnold-Forster, of his own unsupported initiative, in the direction of short service, represents a mere dalliance with the greater questions involved; it is no more than a small bite at a cherry which, because it has been found to be sour, will presently be thrown away. Were it not that the military members of the Army Council are assured that in permitting Mr. Arnold-Forster to take his present action, they are conceding no more than one of those trifling indulgences sometimes granted for the sake of peace to a spoilt child, they would even now have resigned in a body, and so brought matters to a crisis. In course of time, when an amended scheme is produced by the present or a succeeding Government, it is certain that all surplus battalions of Regulars will be transformed into reserve units, and, therefore, a proceeding which to some extent anticipates the inevitable was not regarded as of sufficiently vital importance to be prevented at the cost of a Cabinet rupture. Mr. Balfour disapproves, and the military members of the Army Council are extremely annoyed; but, as above stated, it has not been thought worth while to proceed to extremities in the opposition offered to the Secretary of State.

"Fusilier" is quite right in predicting the utilisation of the Militia as a nucleus of the future Reserved Army, but there is no present intention and it is inconceivable that there ever should be an intention, to invite Volunteer units, 'as units,' to pre-engage themselves for active service abroad. That service companies and provisional battalions of Volunteer (such as the C.I.V.) would be raised in war time is obviously certain, but the primary duty of Volunteer units is home defence, to defeat raids and to maintain public confidence, and it would be most unwise, as well as altogether unconstitutional, to legislate upon any other lines. Were the battalions of the Volunteer force divided into stay-at-homes and go-abroads, the result would be fatal to recruiting. Contigents for oversea service must be obtained from the Volunteers by accepting individual offers of service, not by attempting to engage, en bloc, the services of the units to which the men belong—at all events, not before the actual outbreak of war. It is doubtful whether it would, in any case, be desirable to contemplate accepting the services of complete Volunteer units.

Meanwhile, the whole matter remains in nubibus. The part to be played by the Militia and Volunteers in the defence of the Empire has yet to be finally arranged; but of this much, at all event, we may be certain, that these forces are not destined, as "Fusilier" asserts, to fill any part in the new military system that is gradually, slowly it must be allowed, emerging, under his (Mr. Arnold-Forster's) direction, from the seeming chaos at Pall Mall. No system whatever is now in process of emerging because Mr. Arnold-Forster's, which his colleagues decline to adopt, blocks the way, as Lord Esher has recently stated, with absolute truth.

Far be it from me to oppose the conclusion of "Fusilier," that if it is found we cannot obtain men by voluntary methods for our Reserve Army, we must, in such a case, resort to compulsion, but when it is suggested to apply the Militia ballot I am bound to demur that it would be illegal to order on active service abroad Militiamen so obtained, and that a Militia thus recruited, would, therefore, be useless. Moreover, I am far from being despondent as to the prospects of obtaining as many men as we require, pledged to defend the Empire in national emergency, by volunteer enlistment. To get the men it is only needful to devise conditions of service that do not interfere with the earning of one's bread. How can we expect men in regular employment to attend training twenty-seven days on a stretch annually? Here we have the whole secret of the present weakness of the Militia, only casual labourers and wasters can afford to join it, and the recruiting field is consequently a comparatively small one. Let us train our boys compulsorily while they are at school, and invite our youths to undergo six months' training on enlistment, at, say, seventeen years of age, with subsequent liability to train upon a system analogous to that now followed in the Volunteer force. On such conditions we could easily raise the Militia to a strength of 300,000 men, and obtain for it quite as good men as now join the Volunteers. Nor would the new Militia kill the Volunteer force, except in thinly-populated country districts. Mr. Arnold-Forster's scheme of weak cadres, to be completed for war by disproprotionate numbers of insufficiently-trained reservists, would fail to yield reliable fighting units. No Continental army maintains the cadres of its first line troops at a lower effective strength than fifty per cent of the war establishment. Mr. Arnold-Forster would foist upon us cadres incapable of furnishing more then 20 per cent. and hence its fatuity. How it is that "Fusilier," with a fortunately exiguous band of other misguided officers, fails to comprehend the hollowness of Mr. Arnold-Forsters' scheme passes my understanding. Mr. Arnold-Forster has bitten the husk but not the kernel of British military reform; and meanwhile the Empire continues in danger, owing to the impasse that has resulted. It is indeed well that the Secretary of State is held in check, but it would be still better if something were being actually done by wiser man. The reassembly of the Esher Triumvirate would help us more than anything Of "Heaven-sent" War Ministers we have had enough; such men are invariably dangerous; they always seem to know too little or too much, and to believe that of their unaided genius they can work miracles.

RIOTS SPREADING.

FRESH RUSSIAN UKASE.

The Mutiny at Vladivostock.

THE COSSACKS RESTORE ORDER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The most serious feature of the Sevastopol mutiny is the wholesale defection of troops who apparently have made common cause with the mutineers. Only one regiment remains loyal. So far no excesses have been committed.

The silence in the official "communique," just issued, regarding any proposed measures of suppression is regarded as confirming the rumours that the warships are in the hands of the mutineers.

The revolt has been carefully prepared and deliberately carried out.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Latest accounts from Sevastopol vary in the details, but seem to indicate that the mutiny is subsiding.

A Russian Ukase abolishes the posts of Governor-General of St. Petersburg, Chief of the Police and Gendarmery of the Empire, and Assistant Minister of the Interior, all held by General Trepoff when he resigned on the 9th instant. A Civilian has been appointed Director of the Police Department.

Order has been restored at many large factories at Moscow after much difficulty.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The Council of Ministers has approved the proposal to grant fifteen millions of roubles to improve the lot of the railwaymen.

The strike in Moscow is spreading and the strikers are looting indiscriminately.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Thousands of Russian prisoners from Japan arriving at Vladivostock are mutinous and attacked their officers in the Club there, yesterday, killing and wounding four of them. The Cossacks restored order.

M. Roubanovitch, the manager of the "Tribune Russe," has declared to a representative of the "Matin" that the revolutionary movement would be maintained. The present condition of affairs was but a short stage in the course of events. "No doubt the railway strike will cease. The approach of winter, the destitution and women's tears, as well as the apparent concessions made to the popular demands, will cause the workmen to return to their dens. But this lull will hardly last long and the coming revival will probably be provoked by a peasant movement. The Socialist Revolutionary and Democratic parties feel no confidence. Count Witte's policy is an artful one. He would like to bring about a split in the Opposition camp and to convince the Moderates that the Socialists, whom he treats as Anarchists, are their enemies. The intestine struggle by which the Liberal forces would thus be exhausted—the Moderates against the Democrats and Revolutionaries—would enable Count Witte to restore order and, at least partially, to destroy the revolutionary organisation, while reducing the pretensions of the Radicals. . . . Count Witte is one of that series of statesmen pursuing two objects who are called to power in Russia at critical moments. When it becomes necessary to grant certain liberties the Czars, from Nicholas I. downwards, have employed either men with Liberal ideas—soft spoken men who make promises but do not keep them, and who are as cunning as foxes, like Sviatopolk-Mirski—or energetic men ready to resort to repression and terrible as wolves, like Plehve or Ignatieff. Witte combines those two qualities. He resembles at the same time the fox and the wolf. His present dictatorship recalls the "dictature de cœur" of Loris Melikoff, who was summoned to power in 1881, by Alexander III. after the assassination of the Emperor Alexander II. Witte is more dangerous than Trepoff for the Russian Socialists and Russian Liberal ideas."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE LIBERAL DELEMMA.

Lord Rosebery's Bodmin Speech.

"NOT AN EASY MAN."

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Lord Rosebery's remarks in his speech at Bodmin, have caused the utmost surprise in Liberal circles, his recent speeches having led the Party to suppose he fully intended to co-operate with Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The "Daily News" is confident respecting the situation and is relieved because of Lord Rosebery's declaration, as it means he will not be included in the next Government, and he is not an easy man to work with.

LORD CURZON AT CAIRO.

Guest of Lord Cromer.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Lord and Lady Curzon are the guests of Lord Cromer at Cairo.

THE FLEET IN THE LEVANT.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The International Fleet has arrived at Mytelene.

THE KING OF GREECE.

Leaves England.

The King of Greece has started homewards.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

Leaves Aden a Day Late.

ADEN, Nov. 27.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental with English mails of 17th instant left here for Bombay at 12 noon to-day, and steamer Himalaya left for Colombo and Australia at same time and date.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL SHOOT.

FAREWELL BANQUET AT BIKANIR

THE PRINCE RESTS ON MEDICAL ADVICE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BIKANIR, Nov. 27.

This morning the Prince again went out shooting and had excellent sport, one hundred and fifty imperial grouse falling to his own gun.

The Princess motored into Lallgarh from Gujner about 11 o'clock and visited the fort where she inspected the armoury library of Sanscrit and Urdu illuminated manuscripts and numerous interesting features of the beautiful old palace. They visited again in the evening, viewing the marble floored and magnificently carved Durbar Hall and rest of the palace in greater detail than in the morning.

The Prince motored into Bikanir about 5 o'clock and met the Princess at the fort. Their Royal Highnesses thence drove through the decorated city. The route was lined by State troops and the people crowded at every available vantage point in the picturesque narrow streets.

This evening at Lallgarh Palace the Prince presented Somaliland medals to nine officers of the Bikanir Camel Corps.

A banquet is to be held in the Lallgarh Palace to-night and the city was illuminated. Their Royal Highnesses who were timed to leave Bikanir for Lahore at ten thirty did not attend the banquet, the Prince's Medical attendant advising rest in view of the strain of travelling. The Prince's speech at the dinner was read by the Hon. Mr. Colvin Agent to H. E. Governor-General in Rajputana.

An official communique states owing to the great strain of the past fortnight H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, on the recommendation of the Medical adviser, has decided much to his regret not to attend the banquet at the Palace to-night.

THE BANQUET.

The festivities at Bikanir concluded to-night, with a splendid banquet in the new dining hall of the old Palace. Unfortunately, however, neither the Prince nor the Princess of Wales were present, as acting on the advice of his Medical adviser his Royal Highness decided to dine quietly at the Lallgarh Palace. The decision was arrived at in consequence of the hard work the Prince has already done and in view of the heavy programme awaiting him at Lahore.

The dinner which was held in the magnificent carved red stone hall was a brilliant success and was attended by his Royal Highness the Prince's staff and the numerous guests assembled in this camp.

The Maharaja who came into the room at the close of the dinner was accorded a great reception, and after the toast of the King-Emperor was duly honoured, he spoke as follows :—

THE MAHARAJA'S SPEECH.

"Your Royal Highness, ladies and gentlemen. There is nothing in this world that could possibly have given me greater pleasure than your Royal Highnesses' visit to my State. Therefore when I saw the Royal train steaming into the Railway station at Bikanir I felt that my highest ambition had been realised. I am duly sensible of this very great honour which your Royal Highnesses have conferred upon me, and it has not only been very much appreciated by myself and my family, but also by all my people. This honour and pleasure has further been greatly enhanced by the gracious presence of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales. Your Royal Highness already knows how proud and pleased I felt when you were kind enough to tell me after the reception at the India Office in London that you proposed to do me the great honour of appointing me your A. D. C. and I have most pleasant and grateful recollections of my visit to England and of the great courtesy and kindness which I received at the hands of your Royal Highnesses and the other members of the Royal family as well as the nobility and gentry of England.

"If by good fortune your Royal Highnesses are pleased with your visit to Bikanir and have not been put to any serious inconvenience during your stay here I shall, indeed, feel gratified and that I have done something however little to show, my gratitude in return.

"I have been considering as to what would be a suitable and at the same time a useful way of commemorating the Royal Visit. We have long felt the necessity of a building on the lines of a Town Hall which will be open to the public for meetings, lectures etc. If this meets with your Royal Highnesses' approval I propose to add a wing on either side of this hall into which we shall remove our armoury and Sanskrit library now hidden away in the Fort which would thus be thrown open to the public. Also we have in anticipation already started this building which at the present moment is some 10 or 12 feet above the ground, and I now beg your Royal Highnesses' permission to name it after you. It has been designed by that eminent architect Colonel Sir Swinton Jacob and is situated in the new Curzon Gardens that are being laid out and in close proximity to the Victoria Memorial Club which your Royal Highnesses inspected this evening.

"I do not propose to take up much of your valuable time, but before proceeding further, I would like to take this opportunity of assuring your Royal Highness of the steadfast and staunch loyalty of myself and my State to the British Throne (Cheers). It is not for me to dwell upon the past services rendered by the house of Bikanir to our Sovereign in the Mutiny and in the Afghan and Sikh wars. I consider it a great privilege to have gone at the head of my regiment to China in 1900 and feel specially pleased at the thought that I was perhaps the first Chief in India to have gone across the seas on active service under the British rule. Although to my great regret I was prevented from personally going out, my troops have also had the distinction of fighting for the King in Somaliland (Applause). I greatly regret that circumstances have prevented the carrying out of the review of my troops which was to have taken place this afternoon, and I would beg that on your return to England you will tell his Majesty not only of our unfailing loyalty and devotion, but that you will also be pleased to assure his Majesty from us that not only I and my troops but every man in Bikanir is ready to lay his life down for His Majesty at his command. It may perhaps not be out of place to mention here that I have offered to further supplement our contribution to the Imperial Service troops by an addition of half of my Regiment of Infantry and for which we are awaiting sanction.

"Ladies and gentlemen now ask you to join me in drinking to the health of their Royal Highnesses he Prince and Princess of Wales and wishing them a long life and every happiness and a most enjoyable tour in India" (Loud Cheers).

His Royal Highness' speech was then read by the Hon'ble Mr. Colvin, Agent to the Governor-General, and greeted with loud applause.

THE PRINCE'S SPEECH.

"I thank your Highness most sincerely for the kind words in which you have proposed the healths of the Princess of Wales and myself. It is a great pleasure and satisfaction to us that we have been able to avail ourselves of your kind invitation to visit you at Bikanir. Thanks to your friendly welcome and generous hospitality you have made us feel as if we were at home. In any case the Maharaja's face is very familiar to us and our children, for besides having had the pleasure of seeing him in England two years ago, there hangs at Marlborough House an excellent portrait of his Highness, his gift to me, in the uniform of the Bikanir Camel Corps.

"I have been much estruck by the fine soldier-like appearance of that force. We know what they have done on active service. It will give me much pleasure to tell the King-Emperor of the smart appearance of the men, most of whom wear the medals for China and Somaliland, and of the excellent condition of the camels. I shall assure his Majesty that he has every reason to be proud of your Highness's contribution to the Imperial Service Troops and also to inform him of your further generous offer to augment it by the addition of half of your Infantry Regiment.

"We have always heard of your interesting city and how your great ancestors, in times past, won for themselves the proud and appropriate title of 'Lords of the Deset.' But coming here we realise how through your enterprise and artistic knowledge you have, as it were raised from the desert a palace beautiful in its architectural design and construction and replete with every comfort which you have so hospitably placed at our disposal.

"The Princess and I are much gratified to learn that your Highness proposes to commemorate our visit by erecting a building for a library which will also contain the beautiful and historic armoury of Bikanir. We heartily approve of your Highness' suggestion and I am proud to think that it is your wish to call it after me.

"You have also permitted me to see and enjoy what may fairly be described as one of the wonders of Bikanir—its sport. My experience of two delightful mornings' shooting at Gujner will never be forgotten.

"In conclusion I wish to deliver the message of friendship and good wishes to yourself and your State from the King-Emperor to whom I shall gladly communicate your assurances of loyalty and devotion to his Throne and person, and I ask all present to join in drinking long life and happiness to the Maharaja of Bikanir.

"I did not say goodbye to him this evening, for I am glad to think that he will join my staff as my Aide-de-Camp at the coming Manœuvres in the North, and if anything could further add to my debt of gratitude for all his Highness's hospitality, it is the ready and considerate manner in which he has excused my attendance at this banquet in accordance with the recommendations of my Medical adviser, which decison I deeply regret."

The Palace and its adjoining building as well as the city of Bikanir were splendidly illuminated during the evening and the scene was brilliant in the extreme."

The visit to Bikanir has been entirely devoted to sport and has been thoroughly enjoyed by their Royal Highnesses and the whole of the Maharaja's guests. The Royal party are due to reach Lahore to-morrow afternoon.

CLEVER DETECTION OF ILLICIT COCAINE.

A BIG HAUL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA Nov. 27.

For some time past the Officials of the Abkari Department have, in consequence of certain information reaching them of traffic with quantities of cocaine in transit from stations in Bombay and Madras presidency, been in the track of offenders in this game. Their efforts with the assistance of the Railway Police were on Saturday crowned with success, when the Asst. Collector of Customs with Mr. Pett, Inspector of Railway Police, took over from the Railway authorities at Dhond two parcels booked by this mail train of that day which on examination were found to contain cocaine valued at Rs. 3,500. As the result of the Police enquiries another parcel booked to Bombay which is said to contain cocaine valued at Rs. 1,500 also has been detained there.

Inspector Pett having left for Bombay to take charge of this consignment the accused were placed by the Police before the Haveli Magistrate and a week's remand was applied for to complete enquiries.

ABUSING THE PROCESS OF THE COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 27.

Mr. Justice Bigge, President on the Original Civil Side of the Lower Burma Chief Court, to-day decided the application recently made by Mr. A. P. Pennell, barrister-at-law, against Mr. David Wilson, Sessions Judge of Hanthuwaddy Division, in which the plaintiff prayed for an order to direct the defendent Judge to answer certain interrogations filed in connection with a libel suit which the plaintiff had brought against defendant.

The plaintiff's application has been dismissed with costs on the ground that he abused the process of the Court in exhibiting prolix, scandalous, unnecessary, oppressive, vexatious and offensive interrogatories the Court declining to order defendant to answer either in whole or in part any of the interrogatorie delivered.

THE VICEROY'S CUP.

NEW BETTING REGULATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 27.

The competitors for the Viceroy's Cup here are now getting into regular work and competitors from Lucknow are returning. "Great Scott" "Strathspey," "Prince Yon" "Kipling" and 'Acetine" are to be seen daily upon the course.

The Calcutta Club have not yet circulated their new rule, regarding bookmakers, to the Press, but the "Indian Daily News" Sporting Correspondent, who is always well informed, states that they do not operate with any undue harshness upon the layer and, at the same time, serve to protect the interests of the backer and more particularly of the betting owner. There are to be no lists and betting is to be conducted as in England.

THE SITUATION AT BARISAL.

SWADESHI ROWDYISM HALF DEAD.

UNRULY STUDENTS IN CALCUTTA.

THE POLICE USE STICKS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 27.

The "Englishman" publishes an account of the state of Barisal from a member of its staff sent specially to that place to investigate the alarmist rumours which have been appearing in the Bengali Press upon the subject. Barisal is now absolutely quiet. The Gurkhas, it seems, were sent there, because assaults upon Europeans had become frequent and other police were not available. Some trivial charges have been made out, but no serious collisions have occurred, though there seems to have been some friction, at first, when the men had instructions to pull down signs, bearing Bande Mataram' inscriptions from shops and houses.

Unofficial European opinion endorses the action of the Government, but there is a strong feeling in Bengali circles against the partition and the stopping of public meetings and of shouting. All interference with the sale of British goods has ceased and business is being carried on under normal conditions, but the correspondent states that, on Wednesday last, the Superintendent of the River Steam Navigation Company, was assaulted on his steamer at Raighat.

The case of a Pleader, at Barisal, who alleges that his head was cut open by a Gurkha, is under inquiry.

LATER.

A slight disturbance took place in Shambazar Calcutta, this afternoon. Some hundreds of schoolboys assembled in front of the Shambazar Government-Aided School and called upon the scholars to join in refusing to attend school for eight days. An application was thereupon made to the master by some of the boys for leave which was refused. A disturbance being feared the police were sent for, who dispersed the crowd with sticks, but no one seems to have been at all seriously damaged. The neighbourhood is now quiet.

"BANDE MATARAM."

IMPORTANT HIGH COURT DECISION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 27.

The High Court here has confirmed the sentence of ten days' imprisonment inflicted by the Calcutta Police Magistrate upon a Bengali for creating a disturbance upon the Port Commissioners' ferry boat crossing the river at Calcutta, and afterwards collecting a mob to rescue him by shouting 'Bande Mataram.' The decision is considered important as showing that the words 'Bande Mataram,' however innocent their actual meaning, may not be used as an incitement to disorder.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

RETURN TO BOMBAY.

His Excellency Lord Lamington, Governor of Bombay, returned to Bombay from Matheran at 1-40 p.m. (Bombay time) yesterday afternoon, and alighted at the Victoria Terminus. His Excellency who was accompanied by Mr. J. H. Du Boulay, Private Secretary, Colonel Richard Owen, Military Secretary, Major Yarr, R.A.M.C., Medical Officer, and Captain J. G. Greig, Aide-de-Camp stayed at the Rugby Hotel. On their return here the arrival was private.

JUBBULPORE NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JUBBULPORE, Nov. 26.

This District is about one of the most picturesque to travel about in. Rice and wheat fields in their season present to the eye extensive patches of all shades of green as one passes through in the Railway train, or rides or bikes along when in camp. Patches of forest, hills composed of boulders and hills composed of white clay, the best perhaps in India, stand out in bold relief, and temples, the most ancient in India, dot the country on the plains, in and near village sites and on the banks of the Nerbudda.

The mineral wealth of this District is being gradually discovered by some enterprising gentlemen and great things are foretold of fortunes to be made from copper and silver. Messrs. Burn and Co, of Howrah and their partner, Mr. P. C. Dutt, Bar-at-Law, have come upon a valuable find of copper in their mines at Hermanabad. The seam is 75 feet deep, 4 feet wide and over 300 feet in length, but deeper still the mining operations are going on. The diamond drill is at work, boring through at the rate of about 5 feet a day. I saw a marble column drilled out with a diamond drill the other day, it was about an inch in diameter and 4 feet in length. This was drilled out of one of the Hermanabad mines.

The District Superintendent of Police, Mr. H A. Playfair, one of the most active and energetic Police Officers in these Provinces, has just arrested some old offenders whose career of crime will shortly form interesting reading when unravelled in the criminal court.

The several letters and articles that have been appearing in the "Pioneer" of late with reference to house accommodation in Military Cantonments seem to have stirred up Lord Kitchener who has sent the Quartermaster-General to Jubbulpore to look into the question as it affects the Cantonment here. House owners of Bungalows in the Cantonment are disheartened and dissatisfied with the provision of the House Accommodation Act and persons, though desirous of investing capital in house property, are disinclined to build in Cantonments. Jubbulpure is to be one of the largest Military centres in India and even as matters stand there are not sufficient Bungalows in the Cantonment to accommodate the number of the officers stationed here, so that some of them have taken Bungalows in the Civil Station which the non-military population look upon as acts of unwarranted trespass. On the other hand a few non-military persons have taken possession of Bungalows within Cantonment limits and resent any attempt on the part of the Military authorities to evict them on the ground that they have every right to remain where they are until the Military officers who occupy houses in the Civil Station vacate. The visit of the Quarter-Master General will, no doubt, result in some satisfactory solution of this vexed problem.

The result of the suit for damages fixed at Rs. 10,000 by one Russool Mahmud and others against the G. I. P. R. and E. I. Railway Companies is anxiously awaited, as the case has never been closed and an early date has been fixed by the District Judge to hear the arguments of Counsel on either side.

"ALL-WHITE" AUSTRALIA.

A PRESS note of the Government of India states that an Order-in-Council has been issued in the State of Victoria under the Health Act, 1890, prohibiting the introduction into the State, on and after the 1st January 1906, of any of the animals mentioned below from any place outside the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, or the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, except such as may be introduced for the Zoological Gardens :—Bull, cow, ox, calf, bison, buffalo, mare, gelding, foal, stallion, ass, mule, ram, ewe, wether, lamb, pig, camel, deer, antelope and goat.

Any person offending against this order is liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds.

SHIVSHAMBHOO SHARMAL'S LAST LETTER.

LORD CURZON'S ACCOUNT OF HIS STEWARDSHIP.

A NATIVE VERSION.

The "Gujerati" publishes a long letter in its Vernacular columns addressed by Shivshambhoo Sharmal (a pseudonym) to Lord Curzon :—

Illustrious and August Sir, you are going away, but what of me ? Where am I now to address my notes and letters to you ? Yet, illustrious Sir, it would be a gracious favour, if you are pleased to peruse this last letter. After having written the preceding letter to you, illustrious Sir, this Bhungairi Brahmin (i.e. the writer of the letter) had to go to Ahmedabad on urgent private business. There one night, I heard that a Bhavaiya (i.e. theatrical) company were going to give performance in a neighbouring street. I was tempted to go and see the performance. I went there with one or two friends. One actor appeared in the attire of a wealthy merchant out on his travels ; another was a servant who had brought him news from his house and family. The following dialogue took place between them :—

Master : You gossip-monger, when did you leave my house ?

Servant : Sir, it will be a month after twenty-seven days from to-day.

Master : Are all the members of the family well ?

Servant : Gracious Sir, your favourite dog "Bajio" is dead ; may God admit him to paradise. The rest is all well.

Master : O, God, God,—What was the matter with poor "Bajio" ?

Servant : Respected Sir, God protect you ; he ate the meat of your deceased bullocks, and had indigestion, and he died. May God give him paradise. All the rest is well.

Master : Is the pair of bullocks dead ? What was the cause ?

Servant : Owing to the heavy rains this year, the corn in the house became soaked and putrid. The bullocks ate it ; they got indigestion and died. May God admit them to paradise ! The rest is all well !

Master : What, did my house fall, and the corn become putrid, and nobody took care of it ?

Servant : Respected Sir, the mistress of the house having died and gone to heaven, there was nobody to take care of household matters. May God admit my mistress to paradise. All the rest is well.

Master : Oh my dear wife ! You king of fools ! What was the matter with your mistress ?

Servant : My mistress mourned over the loss of your twin children. She got lean and died. May God admit her to paradise. The rest is all well.

Master : Oh you cruel hearted man, you devil ! What was the matter with my twin children ?

Servant : I was playing with them on the terrace. Snow began to fall ; I took up both children in my arms and began to go down. My foot slipped. We fell over each other ; they were crushed and died. May God admit them to paradise. The rest is all well.

Master : Oh you wretch, get out my sight. My wife and children are dead, and yet you go on saying all the rest is well. Blacken your face ; get out my sight !

Servant : You are not mindful of my valuable service for seven years. I came such a long way off to serve you ; and is this your appreciation of my zealous work and my grateful labours ?

Having seen this much of the play, I got tired, and returned home. I drank a lota of bhang and wandered in the domains of dreams. A newspaper was lying on my bed. I opened and began to read it. I saw the newspapers were dead against Lord Curzon. They had blackened columns upon columns about his Excellency. While reading my eyes closed and I was in the land of dreams. I saw Lord Curzon in my dreams standing before His Majesty King Edward VII. They had a long conversation between them.

I saw H. E. Lord Curzon standing respectfully before His Majesty King Edward :—

The King : Well, my dear Curzon, I knew by telegraph of your embarkation, and of your arrival. News respecting India and the Indians is received daily through the newspapers and by telegrams. But it is more effective to have a personal interview or conversation with you on the subject than telegrams or newspapers.

Lord Curzon : Protector of your subjects ; Throughout my seven years' administration only one crore of Indians fell victims to the plague. My God protect your throne. All else is right ; your subjects are happy.

The King : One crore of lives ! The number is appalling. How did this direful disease break out in the country ?

Lord Curzon : Ruler of the universe ! The chief source of the plague is famine, in which lakhs of cattle died. After I went there the country fell a prey to famine ; lamentations overtook the people. All else is right ; your subjects are happy.

The King : But what was the cause of this violence of the famine ?

Lord Curzon : Indians are for the most part ignorant and illiterate, and follow the customs and usages of their ancestors. Their taste for English articles is on the increase. Besides Russia there is now the dread of Japan also ; and the wants of Government are also on the increase. These wants must be supplied by the people. Indian arts have been excelled by those of Europe ; and Indian artisans die of hunger. The dependence of the country lies wholly on agriculture and the harvests of crops. The implements of agriculture are nearly the same as those of the time of Adam. Then how are the harvests to increase ? The exports are not as good as they should be ; and it is natural that famines should recur. There is enmity between corn and the people's jaws. All else is right ; your subjects are happy.

The King : You made no effort, then, to educate and improve the people. You made no effort to develop agriculture and the arts among the people ; and you gave them no knowledge by which they might improve in making inventions ?

Lord Curzon : Great Emperor, may your throne ever be stable and safe ! I thought deeply over the matter, and it appeared to me that the more the people were educated and the more they advanced in knowledge the more difficult it would become for Europeans to rule over them. They will raise their voice in order to demand their rights. My predecessors have made a grave mistake in spreading higher education, and making the students vainglorious and self-conceited. They have begun to raise a storm against new laws. They are still in a transitory condition. If they advance in knowledge and higher education, God knows how unruly they will become. I have corrected the errors of my predecessors ; and through the Universities' Act, have given a check to higher education. By the Official Secrets' Act, I have prevented Indians from knowing official secrets and indulging in criticisms upon Government measures. I have prevented state land from passing into many hands and prevented the people from getting rich, and thereby importing improved English machinery, and thus developing agriculture. The subjects are crushed, and the agriculturists starve. All else is right ; and your subjects are happy.

The King : I am extremely pained to hear what you say. Are my subjects left unprotected from plague and famine ? How you astonish me, dear Curzon, by saying that if Indians become learned, they will become seditious ? Pooh Pooh ; does learning make men mutinous and seditious, or the reverse ? If I believe your own words, and come to understand that by becoming learned, Indians will demand their rights, am I to suppose that they would therefore become seditious ? Two sons don't go to the father and quarrel with him by saying—why has my brother got so much and why am I given so little ? Do parents love a white-skinned son and dislike a dark-skinned son ? If they took a step against the State, I would not blame them, but I would blame a "too clever by half" man like you as the cause ; because you blind-folded yourself and closed the channels of developing the country.

Lord Curzon : Monarch of the Universe ! May you ever be happy with your family ! I think that the learned may err, and the swimmer may be drowned. Then why give learning that the learned may err, and why teach swimming that the swimmer may be drowned ? See your Majesty, Akbar Shah gave the people rest, and his son and grandson, Jehangir and Shah Jehan, chose to follow in the footsteps of their ancestor ; and what was the result of such policy ? They rebelled in the time of Aurungzeb, and the Mogal sovereignty was uprooted. If we give loose reins, there is a likelihood of our sharing a similar fate. Our advantage lies in keeping them ignorant and illiterate. Englishmen will only thrive if the dissensions among the people are continued. That was the motive of the Partition Scheme. Hindus are now against us and the Mussulmans are with us. All else is right ; and your subjects are happy.

The King : I cannot understand what you mean by saying that what is beneficial for the whole world is the reverse in respect to India. Tell me other news—What is the condition of the subjects of our friends the Rajas, Maharajas, and Nabobs ? If their subjects have received higher education, how is it that they have continued to be friends of the States ?

(Concluded on page 6.)

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

'Varsities vs. New Zealanders.

COMING OF THE MOTOR-BOAT.

LACROSSE, HOCKEY AND HOUNDS.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

During the first fortnight or so of the tour of the New Zealanders, lack of practice, together with the unfit state of their opponents, were advanced as pleas in extenuation of the heavy defeats inflicted upon English sides, while the opinion was expressed that the New Zealanders might meet with their first defeat at the hands of one or other of the University sides—Cambridge for choice. This opinion was based on quite reasonable grounds, for if the victories of the New Zealanders—or, rather, the decisive character of the victories—were due to the causes named, particularly to their being better trained than the sides encountered and routed, the University fifteens, who are always our best-trained sides, and have more and better opportunities of practising together than fall to the lot of club and county sides, might be expected to succeed where other sides had failed. Then University fifteens have more often effected surprises than any other sides, partly because they often play finer football than any of our teams, partly because they hold big reputations cheap and play to win, no matter who their opponents may be. Since their first two games Oxford have shown such decided improvement that they were expected to give the Colonials a really good game at Oxford. However, as usual, the "All Blacks" had matters pretty much their own way. The New Zealanders did not put their best side in the field Smith, Stead, Cunningham, McDonnald, and Seeling standing down. The ground was in splendid order, and the weather gloriously fine. The crowd was the largest ever seen on the Iffley-road ground. Oxford fully held their own in the opening stages of the game, and, though the New Zealanders got the ball in nearly every scrum, the Dark Blues' forwards broke up very quickly, and their tackling was admirable. The New Zealand backs got plenty of chances, but many movements were spoiled by passes forward and knocks on. Davies, the University back, was early called upon, and saved a try by coolly touching down. At length, after fifteen minutes' play, the Oxford backs got going, but Lyle missed the final pass, and a rare chance was lost. The game, if not fast, was exciting, the University team sticking to their powerful opponents with great pluck. Wallace, however, scored a try for the Colonials after seventeen minutes' play, and kicked a goal. A few minutes later Hunter scored, after a great single-handed run from the centre, and Wallace kicked a fine goal. The University had the better of the subsequent play, and from a fine pass by Munroe, Lawrie kicked across, but Gillett just secured touch in time. It was hard lines for Oxford. The game was very fast after this, but the New Zealanders got another try, Tyler getting over from a line out. Wallace hit the post with his kick. Before half-time was called the New Zealanders scored three other tries, so that the team changed ends with the record reading—New Zealand, 2 goals 4 tries (22 points) ; Oxford, nil. In the second half the New Zealanders continued to have matters pretty much their own way, and the final score was New Zealand : 4 goals 9 tries (47 points) ; Oxford University : Nil.

Although Cambridge were in the end defeated by one goal and three tries to nothing they gave the New Zealanders yesterday a great game, and were decidedly unlucky to be beaten by so many as 14 points. The University held their own in the first half, and it was only towards the end that the Colonials were able to score three times in quick succession. In the second half Cambridge had the better of the games but the New Zealander made more of their chances, and scored twice from breakaway. just as it seemed almost certain that the half would produce no points to either side. The victory of the New Zealanders was due to their superior ability in making the most of openings a quality which Welsh sides also show and another contributing feature was that they got the ball in most of the scrummages, particularly in the first half. In the second half the University forwards played a great game. Their work in the loose was superb. They failed, it is true, to get the ball sufficiently often to give their backs much chance of attacking, but by quick breaking up and great dash they kept the game mostly between the colonial 25 and the centre. Once or twice the Cambridge backs were dangerous G. Macleod and Burth Marshall almost got through by some beautiful zigzag passing, by which the famous Fettes pair took the ball nearly three-fourths the length of the ground. Marshall was eventually pushed into touch when a score seemed certain. The University showed that the Colonials are not invincible, particularly against forwards playing the old game of breaking up quickly following up fast, and using their feet and tackling low and hard. With a little more of the ball and a better pair of halves Cambridge might have done better. As it was this victory of the New Zealanders was a triumph of opportunism.

The sport of the day round the Australian coast is motor-boating. The Marine Oil Engine dates back some 15 or 20 years, but was for a long time a joyless humbug, with a habit of falling at the critical time. Still from this unsatisfactory beginning the great perfection of the present has been reached. The original idea was to produce a light engine of as little bulk as possible, so as to suit small hulls. The fuel was oil, and to ignite this a kerosine burner was used, but this was found uncertain in its action, and easily extinguished, so the electric spark was introduced, and proved effective. Later, with patrol for fuel, the method of explosion was improved to such an extent that now the motor-boat has become safe, reliable, and easy of control, a mere novice being able to work the mechanical appliances. It is believed the first motor-boats were from America, but it was left for English and Continental makers to perfect the idea. In the matter of medium speed, comfortable and reliable boats, almost perfection has now been reached, and a pleasure yacht of many good qualities has been put within reach of the public at relatively small cost. These boats are of handsome designs, roomy, safe, and effective as to speed, and do not require much skill in handling. Hence their great popularity. They draw but a few inches in depth, and can be taken over shallow water where hitherto only rowing boats could go. Builders and makers, met by keen competition, must aim for speed ; and while the cruiser was satisfactory with 10 miles pace per hour, the racing machine has no limit. By improving the machinery, and the method of explosion, a high rate of revolution was obtained ! so that where a few years ago 300 to 400 revolutions were considered wonderfully good, now even 2,000 have been attained. For hours, and under trying conditions, boats of 25ft. and up to 40ft have raced along at 15 to 20 miles per hour.

This, however, has been overshadowed by more recent performances, and a 40ft. boat has been run over a mile at the marvellous speed of 33 miles in 60 minutes. Pleasure is here of course, but plays second fiddle to excitement, and the oilskin-clad occupants of a racing machine, sustained by excitement, know little of pleasure seeking reward in the gratification which follows upon a great performance. Dangerous sport this no doubt, and result have shown it so ; but there is a fascination about it which leads the reckless enthusiast into doing things which in after-life he would consider foolhardy and unreasonably ventursome. Still until the limit has been reached racing must go on, builder must, by competition advertise their productions, and ever improve. The American has not succeeded in geting anything approaching the speed of English boats, but that perhaps, is due to the greater rivalry to which the home boats are subjected, and to the powerful engines there in use international competions where the one aim is speed, are responsible for many peculiar designs methods of construction, and power of machinery. Boats built of light wood with a layer of oiled calico between the inner skin and the outer, have [illegible] satisfactory to a certain degree; but these and those constructed of a single sheet of steel, have been so severely tested at times as to lead to disastrous results. With a hull of some 1000 to 2000 pounds weight, and an engine of twice that, working at high pressure, it is hardly to be wondered at that there have been accidents, such as bursting of the boat, violent vibration, and twisting out of shape. The American boats have not yet adopted extremely powerful engines, but there are boats in England.

At Lacrosse the Old Hulmeians the other day had their greatest achievement of this season—they visited and defeated the shield-holders, Heaton Mersey, by fourteen goals to nine. Mersey were short of Smith, Du Val, and Voyce, three trusty defence men, and no doubt this had a lot to do with their defeat. The game was fast from the commencement, and Buckland smartly scored in the first few minutes. Lloyd equalised for Mersey, and then the Green Lane defence fell away competely, and Birtwhistle, Hobbins, Barber, and G. and H. Buckland scored eight more goals for the Old Boys, chiefly obtained as the result of clean and pretty passing Interval score:—Old Boys, nine goals; Mersey, one. On refacing the "Daffodils" set to in greater earnest, and Arundel scored, followed by one from Hugh Oldham. The Hulmeians got in two more, but the Merseyites continued to press, and goals came somewhat freely to them. Now and then the Old Boys would flash through the weak Mersey defence and score finely, but the Merseyites did most of the attacking and engoaling the ball. Sparkes in goal, Lowe and Smalley on defence, and Arundel and Hugh Oldham on attack were the pick of the losers, whilst every man, right from goal to first home, played magnificent lacrosse for the winners.

The first of the Northern counties hockey matches was played at Kersal recently Lancashire having Durham for visitors. From the opening bully Durham pressed but were repulsed, and Mandley was the means of play being transferred to the other end, the Durham backs conceding a corner, which proved futile. The visitor's left wing took the play into the Lancashire circle, and a good shot by Cooke was well saved by Brock, the backs eventually clearing, and good play by Mandley and Woolley took the ball well away. A good run by Wilkinson put the home men on the defensive again, and Greenwood, receiving in the circle, scored a good goal for Durham, putting the ball well out of Brock's reach. Shortly after the centre bully Mandley secured and running well down, put in a good centre, which was met by Warwick who netted the ball. Bell left his goal to intercept the pass, but was just too late and Warwick had an open goal, equalising the scores. Lancashire, still kept up the pressure, and another centre of Mandley's was met by Warwick, who shot well. Bell saved, only to have the ball netted from the rebound. On the restart Lancashire, led by Mandley, put on pressure right away, but could not scor. Durham retaliated through their right wing Greenwood eventually shooting just wide. The Lancashire left wing was now prominent with two strong attacks, but in each case short a little wide. The home team were now having a good deal the best of the play, and from one of the attacks Hamer scored the third goal. Bell saved well on one or two occasions, once with a kick, clearing well towards the half-way line, but he was beaten for the fourth time by Warwick, who met one of Mandley's centres and put in a hot shot. Lancashire won by four goals to one.

The Cheshire hounds met at Ridley Tolibar on Nov. 7 and delightful weather favoured the assembly of a large field, including Lord and Lady Arthur Grosvenor, Lady Mary Crichton, Lord Gerald Grosvenor, Lord Cole, Mrs. Corbet, Lady Holland, and Sir Walter Corbet. Hounds, began by hunting a fox which was found in Ridley wood, and in spite of the fact that there was scarcely any scent they went over the high ground and on through Bath Wood, over a twisting line, for nearly an hour, and with great perseverance they traced their beaten fox and killed him in the gorse at Rider's Green. In another hunt from Chesterton Wood, hounds worked out a weak line past Ridley Wood, over the hill to Peckforton, where they were run out of scent. fine dog fox, found in Peckforton Wood, went to ground almost, immediately. Foxes were plentiful, but there was a wretched scent.

The opening meet of the Meynell Hounds took place at Osmaston Manor, the home of Sir Peter Walker, on Monday, when an ideal hunting morning brought out a large field. A start was made at Shirley Park, a fine covert, 100 acres in extent, of rhododendrons. Here a fox was forthcoming, and he was hunted right-handed towards Shirley village then turning he made for Edneston, but keeping to the right he came back to Shirley Mill where he was lost. The run of the day was provided by a fox found at Potter's Gorse, that broke away towards Longford. He was lost, however, after a capital forty minutes' run.

PECULIARITIES OF INDIAN RACING.

A CERTAIN number of years ago says the "Pioneer" if a person had proposed that Indian races should be held in the afternoon he would have been regarded as an insensate innovator. Morning meetings had been the rule of the country ever since the sport was introduced and therefore the idea of any other hour must be inpracticable and absurd. Some hardy reformers, however, had the courage to make the experiment, and its universal adoption would seem to be proof of its superiority. We are not, therefore, in a position to scout, simply because it is new, the suggestion of a correspondent of the Asian who calls in question an equally singular feature of Indian racing—namely, the holding of races on alternate days. The most prominent feature of this arrangement is the length to which proceedings are drawn out, and no one will say that the fourth, or eighth day of an up-country meeting is usually an exciting spectacle for any but owners who have losses to get back. The custom of the country is not a sufficient and perpetual defence for a practice that has so many drawbacks. It originated, we must remember, in a totally different state of things. Putting aside the stationary centres of racing, such as Calcutta, Poona and Bangalore, the support of the up-country turf twenty or twenty-five years ago largely depended on travelling stables which spent the cold weather moving from meeting to meeting to contest the local prizes with the local talent. As travelling was then slow, and often involved marching as well as railing, these stables when they reached a place were not in a hurry to leave it. Their interest was to get the leave out of the pitch, and to give their horses a rest between engagements just suited them On the intermediate days sportsmen had occupation of the lotteries, and up-country society, which had not then so many distraction, preferred its amusement to last eve- if it got them thereby a little watered. The race week was a featrue in the annual life of the station, and it was expected to conditions be nothing less than a week. All have altered totally, or very largely. The one real consideration in favour of the present system is that it enables a small number of horses or ponies to get through a large programme; but the answer is hardly satisfactory from the point of view of sport, while the owners interests might be equally well suited by shorter meetings and more of them. The result of spinning out to three and four days the racing of a place which has only the resources for two, is seen in the paltry character of the stakes. If more places were tapped owners might find that they would more than get back any extra travellings expenses. But while long meetings are the rule and the cold weather is short many stations are unable to find a convenient fixture. Cawnpore, for instance, a place where there is all the money and goowill of a capital two days' meeting, tried hard to get up racing a few years back, but failed from being crowded out. It may be that in some stations polo is found to sandwich inconveniently with racing; but this is rather a palliation of the in-and-out system than a recommendation of it on its own grounds. In any case the sport is in such a languishing condition up-country, in circumstances where it might have been expected to develop and improve that any reasonable suggestion of reform seems to be worth attention.

In the matter of currency Siam seems to be progressing satisfactorily. The Tical which the Government hopes to standardise at 16·67 for the pound sterling, averaged 17·94 for the last financial year, a sensible reduction from the 19·84 of two years before. The paper currency circulation jumped during the year from Ticals 7,310,935 to Ticals 16,623,120, but no portion of this has been invested for want of opportunity. But why not create a stock for public purposes, such as railway construction, out of the currency reserve? Better surely than borrowing as Siam did in London, at 4 1/2 per cent., with a discount of 4 1/2 also—though for an unguaranteed loan this is good enough.

THE RICHARDSON INDIAN ARMY HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 27.

THE Poona Division Hockey Tournament commences from to-day on the Gymkhana Ground at 4-30 p.m. The following is the result of the draw:—

Monday.—107th Pioneers vs. 82nd Punjabis.

Tuesday.—98th Infantry vs. 104th Rifles.

Wednesday.—114th Mahrattas vs. 121st Pioneers.

Thursday.—Winners of 107th and 82nd vs. 103rd Mahrattas.

Friday.—110th Mahrattas vs. 3rd Sappers and Miners.

Saturday.—Winners of 114th and 98th vs. Winners of 114th and 121st.

Monday.—Thursday's Winners vs. Friday's Winners.

Finals.—Tuesday or Wednesday, according to wishes of Monday's Winners.

Referees.—Col. Piers, Mr. Gilmour, Qr.-Mr. Sergt. Haig, Qr.-Mr. Sergt. Gordon, Sergt. Marshall and Lieut. Baker.

The opening game of the Poona Division Indian Army Hockey tournament, inaugurated by General Richardson was witnessed this evening by a large gathering in the Gymkhana ground. General Richardson himself was among the spectators who were afforded a very fine exhibition of the game. The tournament is intended exclusively for the Indian Army and three British officers belonging or attached to any regiment are permitted to play in a competing team. The game was spiritedly contested.

The 82nd Punjabies met the 107th Pioneers. All through, the play of both the teams was interesting. The Punjabis asserted their merits from start and by dint of superior manoeuvring succeeded outplaying the Pioneers; the latter played on in a spirit of resolution and although somewhat badly beaten by six goals to one never lost heart. Luck was very much against them. They made splendid efforts to score in the first half, but the ball either went wide or off side was proclaimed. Two minutes after the start the Punjabies drew first blood. The Pioneers got an opening and the ball was shot home. The Punjabis soon returned the compliment and notched their second goal and before half time was piped a third goal was placed to their credit, while the "Pioneers" clung to the one for which they worked hard and handsomely. In the second half the Punjabis knocked up three further goals in quick succession. At the close the Punjabis had beaten the Pioneers by 6 goals to 1. Score:—

82nd Punjabis	6 Goals.
107th Pioneers	1 Goal

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 27.

The hired transport Sicilia will call at Aden on the 13th December for details on her second outward voyage to India.

Captain Gallespie R. E. is transferred from Military Works services to No. 2 (Bombay) Company, Indian Submarine Mining Corps.

Captains Haig and Halliday R. E, are transferred from the Indian Submarine Mining Corps to the Military Works Services and posted to Northern and Western Commands respectively.

On arrival in India Brevet-Lieut Colonel Gale R. E, is posted to Military Works services in Northern Command.

Major J. A. S. Tulloch R. E., is appointed an Assistant Director-General of Military Works.

DEPARTURES Nov. 25.

Col S Grant, R E, on leave to England.
Major R S Oxley 60th Rifles on duty to Cairo.
Major H Vickers 63rd L I to rejoin to Vizianagram.
Lieut C A Robertson 61st Pioneers on furlough to Canada.

AVOIDING THE SERMON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Would it be expecting too much of people who attend the Cathedral and wish to leave before the sermon to do so at a time which will cause less interruption than during the singing of the hymn after the second Collect? Last Sunday evening some fifty people trooped down the centre and side aisles during the singing of one of the most beautiful and impressive Hymns in ancient and modern, "Nearer my God to Thee" which naturally disturbed the rest of the congregation and quite spoilt the hymn for them. If instead of moving out of their seats during the singing of the hymn, those who do not wish to remain for the sermon would do so just before the text is given out, their considerateness would be appreciated by the majority of the congregation. In most churches at home it is customary for the preacher to pause before giving out the text to enable those who wish to leave before the sermon to do so with a minimum of distraction to the remainder of the congregration and I have often wondered why this practice is not carried out in the Cathedral.—Yours, etc.

A MEMBER OF THE CONGREGATION.

HONOR TO THE BRAVE DEAD.

ON the last Sunday in October a commemorative ceremony in honor of the Japanese sailors who lost their lives in the Russo-Japanese war took place at Tokio, in a spot near the tomb of Captain Hirose. The religious rites having been celebrated, Admiral Togo read to the numerous assembly a discourse addressed to the souls of the heroes. The following are a few passages from this funeral oration:—

"From land and sea the cloud of war has already disappeared; the most joyous spirit is visible everywhere; the children make us welcome and their parents receive us at the gates of the cities. When each one of you quitted this world we envied him for having enjoyed the honor of dying for his sovereign; we hoped then that we might all be sacrificed for our Emperor and our country, and your great deeds in the fight always won us splendid victories.

"The long months during which attacks were renewed again and again on Port Arthur brought the fortune of war to an issue. The destruction of the Baltic fleet in the Japanese sea ended the struggle once for all. Since then the shadow of an enemy has not appeared on the sea; that is naturally due to the unassailable virtue of our Emperor, and also to the renunciation which you have made of yourselves, to the sacrifice to which you have consented for the people's cause.

"Now that the war is ended, we cannot help but be deeply moved we who return in triumph to our country and see the beings and all about us, bright and joyful. We are grieved, but we cannot cease to be happy, when we remember that we can share with you this happiness. We know very well that if we have lived to see this great day, it is to you, our dead brothers, that we owe it; your fidelity, your bravery will become the very soul of our navy for ever, and will protect through coming centuries, this imperial land that we live in."

THE Ootacamund Gymkhana has resolved to institute a Golf Challenge Cup, to be played for in an annual match to be styled the Amateur Golf Championship of Southern India. The value of the Cup will be Rs. 500, and it will be competed for on the Ooty links between the middle of May and the middle of June, by match play. It will be a team competition, four players forming a team, and each member of the winning team will receive a small Cup. The number of holes to be played will be 18, except in the finals, when 36 holes will be played. The competition is open to all teams from Stations, Regiments, Batteries, Golf Clubs and Gymkhanas in the East, the entrance fee being Rs. 30 per team.

SHIVSHAMBHOO SHARMAL'S LAST LETTER.

(Concluded from page 5.)

Lord Curzon: Your Majesty has called the Rajas' Maharajas, and Nabobs to be your friends; my opinion is quite the reverse thereof. I understood their welfare to be injurious to our interests; for which reason I pursued the policy of not allowing them rest or peace for even a day. Their downfall is the downfall of their subjects also. Take an illustration in the case of Kashmir. My predecessors made the mistake of leaving the Maharaja of that country alone. I amended their mistake. I gave the Maharaja powers on condition of his allowing Englishmen to reside in his territories. When Englishmen have settled there, dissensions will arise between the Maharaja and his officers of State. I had to wrest the Berars from the Nizam, and I did so. I pursued a striking policy there also, and gave land to Europeans. In Central India the Gaekwar of Baroda is a far-sighted ruler, he did not take the bait! Other Rajas stand in terror of us. All else is right, and your subjects are happy!

The King: My dear Curzon! Dissatisfaction and disapprobation. I take a delight in the peace and welfare of India's Rajas, Maharajas, Nabobs, Thakores, and Thuckers. I fear that by your actions dissatisfaction and disunion must have arisen in the country. Tell me what has been the effect upon the country of your Universities' Act, the Official Secrets Act, and the Bengal Partition Scheme.

Lord Curzon: Lord of the Universe! What effect?—The Bengalee raised a tumult, covered me with abuse, and became riotous. They have had no arms with them, but they used their pens and their tongues and boycotted goods of English manufacture. They sent in resignations of honorary offices. I was so enraged against them that I thought of proclaiming martial law in the whole of Bengal, tying all Bengalis to the muzzles of the guns, and blowing them up. Only the fear of Lord Kitchener not agreeing with me in this policy deterred me from carrying it into effect. Other provinces have joined Bengal. The fury of the boycott fire is severe. All else is right; and your subjects are happy.

The King: Are the Bengalis determined with their boycott?

Lord Curzon: Merciful monarch! If you will pardon me, I have a request to make. It is not needful to pay the least attention to this ebullition of the Bengalis. These people are loud with their tongues; but cowards in action. They cannot hurt a hair of our heads. All else is right; and your subjects are happy.

The King: But you said just now that the people of other provinces are equally dissatisfied?

Lord Curzon: Sovereign of the Universe! It is true that, seeing the excitement of the Bengalis, the people of other provinces have become agitated; but the effervescence of Indians is similar to that of sodawater. All else is right; and your subjects are happy.

The King (becoming crimson with rage:) Fie, fie, fie! You have ruined my quiet, law-abiding, and submissive subjects. Did not my mother, now in paradise, tell you—"you are not to dissatisfy the minds of my subjects." Is this the way you have treated her august mandate? It is well that you have been recalled, for otherwise God knows to what misery you might have reduced the country.

Lord Curzon: Alas, Great King! In the interest of my fair-skinned fellowmen, I subjugated the dark-skinned serpents; and you have not shown the least consideration for me!! Alas! All else is right; and your subjects are happy!

Lord Curzon Bahadur, you had better go now. This is a dream; but if it prove a reality, don't forget this Bhangairi.

SHIVSHAMBHOO SHARMAL.

A JUDGE AT BAY.

THE spectacle of a member of the judiciary being dragged about by a mob and forced to rescind an official order has been witnessed at Brighton, Colorado.

Mr. A. H. Guthiel, County Judge brought the mayor, marshal, and members of the town board before him and lectured them for their alleged failure to enforce ordinances against gambling and Sunday liquor selling. Following this he ordered the sheriff and marshal to gather the slot machines in the town of Brighton, and when they reported later that they could find only one, Judge Guthiel deputed two men to arrest the officer for contempt. In the meantime both the sheriff and the marshal disappeared.

The report of the Judge's action concerning the two peace officers spread through the town and caused much excitement. Citizens began to gather on the streets, and, fearing for his personal safety, Judge Guthiel boarded a Union Pacific freight engine as it was pulling a train slowly through the town. He ordered the engineer to uncouple the engine from the train, it is said, and run to Denver with him, threatening legal action unless the engineer complied with the order. The latter refused to obey the demand and while they were discussing the matter, a mob gathered round the engine and Judge Guthiel was dragged from the cab.

He was told that he must rescind his order of arrest against the sheriff and marshal, and upon being assured that he had already done so the Judge was released by the mob and allowed to proceed to Denver on a passenger train later.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

("Gazette of India," November 25.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Dr E D Ross Principal of the Calcutta Madrassah has been appointed with effect from the 1st Nov to carry on the duties of the Officer in charge of the Records of the Govt of India and ex-officio Assist Secy to the Govt of India in the Home Dept in addition to those of his present post until further orders.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Eastern Bengal and Assam—Indian Civil Service—Mr H Luson, Mr B V Nicholl, Mr F C French and Mr A H Clayton, Provincial Civil Service—Mr B B Bainbridge.

The services of Mr J E Friend-Pereira, Depy Magte and Depy Collr are placed at the disosal of the Govt of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Sir J A Bourdillon K C S I is permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 22nd Novr.

Capt G Lamb M D I M S is placed on special duty under the orders of the Sanitary Comr with the Govt of India with effect from the 9th Oct.

Mr J R G Hastings officiating 7th Assist Supt Andaman Commission has passed the examination prescribed for junior civil officers employed at the Settlement.

The services of Capt R Mc L Dalziel M B I M S are placed permanently at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal with effect from 20th May for employment in the Jail Dept.

The services of Major E R Parry M B I M S (Bengal) are placed temporarily at the disposal of Govt of Eastern Bengal and Assam for employment in the Jail Dept.

With effect from the date on which he assumes charge as officiating Resident in Mysore and Chief Comr of Coorg Mr S M Fraser C I E I C S is appointed also to officiate as Judicial Commr of Coorg.

The services of Mr J F Dickinson assist supt of police Eastern Bengal and Assam are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

The services of the Revd C J Palmer a Chaplain on the Bengal ecclesiastical establishment are placed on his return from leave at the disposal of the Hon the Chief Comr of the Central Provinces.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Govr-Genl is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon Mr Arthur Delavel Younghusband of the Indian Civil Service of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Govr Genl for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations

Mr Stanley Ismay CSI of the Indian Civil Service to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Govr Genl for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations

Mr William Thomas Hall BA LLB CSI of the Indian Civil Service to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Govr Genl for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations

Mr Alexander Cochrane Logan of the Indian Civil Service to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Govr Genl for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations

Nawab Bahadur Khwaja Salimulla of Dacca to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Govr Genl for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr B C Chapman Deputy Auditor Genl is granted privilege leave for 1 month and 22 days with effect from the 2nd of Nov

Mr A H Clarke Asst Comptroller Genl in charge of Paper Currency Calcutta is with effect from the 1st of Nov granted privilege leave for three months and furlough for nine months in continuation

Mr T H Worgan is posted as Asst Comptroller Genl in charge of Paper Currency Calcutta with effect from the 1st of Nov vice Mr Clark

Mr W H Dobbie Accountant Genl Madras is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the 3rd of Nov and the following arrangement are made during his absence on leave or until further orders:—Mr K B Wagle Deputy Accountant Genl Mad as to be in charge of the current duties of the office of Accountant Genl Madras in addition to his own duties

Mr L E Pritchard is appointed Deputy Comptroller General with effect from the 7th of Nov

Mr R Waterfield is posted as Asst Accountant Genl and Inspector of Local Fund Accounts, Burma with effect from the 30th of Oct

Mr A H Anthony resumed charge of his duties as Comptroller Post Office on return from leave on the 1st of Nov

Mr J A Robertson is posted as Deputy Accountant Genl Bengal with effect from the 3rd of Oct

Mr W H Michael ICS is appointed to officiate as Accountant Genl Punjab with effect from the 13th of Nov and until further orders

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs Winslows Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It sooths the child, softens the gums, alleys pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething, or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Nov. 27.

Local rain has fallen on the Konkan Coast, and in Bombay, the Deccan and South India. The chief amounts are: Ratnagiri one inch, Belgaum and Wellington half an inch, and Goa, Mercara, Poona, Negapatam, Chitaldroog and Kodaikanal a quarter of an inch. The skies are now completely overcast on the Bombay, Deccan and Konkan Coasts and in South India. The monsoon conditions are fairly well market. Local rain is likely on the Konkan Coast and in Bombay, the Deccan and South India.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 27TH NOVEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Break needed generally. Cotton picking general. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Seasonable. Cotton plants seriously damaged by insects and disease. Wheat and rapeseed being sown.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Looks like rain. Cotton picking general.

Khamgaon.—Cloudy and unseasonable. Cotton picking general. Crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Looks like rain. All crops doing well.

Broach.—Cloudy and unseasonable. Break needed generally. Cotton plants in flower, and showing bolls. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants in flower.

Wadhwan.—Continues cloudy. Unusually cool. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing, and showing bolls. Cotton healthy.

Dholera.—Continues cloudy. Cotton plants showing bolls.

Bhavnagar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton picking commenced.

Sholapur.—Rain much needed for rabi crops. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Hubli.—Continues cloudy. More rain wanted generally. Outstanding crop benefiting by fine weather.

Bellary.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants want more rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplanade.		Fort,		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	35	15	41	16	38	66	32	65
Monday 27th, November	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	79
Total	35	15	41	16	38	66	33	41
Total fall to 27th Nov '04	38	26	41	17	41	49	...	...
Total fall to 27th, Nov '03	80	24	73	41	78	13	...	...

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 27TH NOV.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Average hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire Ist	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Jask	30·147	N	7	79·3	69·2	71	.....	0·88	−0·49
Muscat Ist	30·102	WNW	2	83·9	71·1	72	.....	0·21	−0·31
Aden Ist	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Lahore	30·081	Calm	1	81·8	48·1	85	.....	0·00	−0·06
Sirsa	30·099	Calm	0	83·5	45·6	67	.....	0·00	−0·00
Delhi	30·079	Calm	2	81·2	58·9	42	.....	0·00	−0·11
Agra	30·075	SE	4	83·5	57·9	50	.....	0·00	−0·11
Cawnpore	30·074	SW	3	82·3	50·6	58	.....	0·00	−0·44
Allahabad	30·080	Calm	4	85·7	51·6	72	.....	0·00	−0·24
Jhansi	30·119	WSW	6	84·7	53·1	55	.....	0·00	−0·13
Jacobabad	30·057	W	2	85·5	52·0	80	.....	0·0	−0·01
Karachi	30·057	NNE	5	97·9	60·2	74	.....	0·00	−0·07
Jeypore	30·121	NW	3	84·6	55·0	4	.....	0·00	−0·19
Ajmere	30·160	NW	3	83·9	53·5	49	.....	0·00	−0·18
Deesa	30·085	ESE	5	91·1	55·0	83	.....	0·00	+0·17
Ahmedabad	30·00	ENE	3	89·	61·1	37	.....	0·00	+0·38
Bhuj	30·072	Calm	6	88·3	53·6	6	.....	.....	−0·11
Jamnagar	30·049	Calm	8	87·5	67·2	71	.....	0·09	−0·85
Dwarka	30·040	NE	6	85·5	66·2	76	.....	0·0	.....
Rajkot	30·056	Calm	1	88·9	61·9	63	.....	0·00	−0·33
Bhavnagar Para.	30·061	NE	3	85·0	65·5	71	.....	0·00	−0·47
Veraval	30,047	ESE	13	79·7	73·3	72	.....	0·00	−0·59
Neemuch	30·131	ENE	3	83·0	51·3	35	.....	0·00	−0·16
Indore	30·136	Calm	2	80·5	53·5	51	.....	0·0	−0·29
Saugor	30·131	SW	2	75·9	56·1	30	.....	0·0	−0·31
Jubbulpore	30·158	SE	1	74·9	49·3	75	.....	0·00	−0·45
Hoshangabad	30·162	ENE	2	78·7	54·3	6	.....	0·00	−0·43
Khandwa	30·106	Calm	1	83·2	57·1	45	.....	0·00	−0·23
Raipur	30·111	Calm	1	80·1	55·4	5	.....	0·00	−0·46
Nagpur	30·13	Calm	4	80·8	60·2	52	.....	0·0	−0·79
Amraoti	30·122	Calm	2	83·1	61·5	13	.....	0·00	−0·57
Akola	30·112	SSE	3	85·0	64·8	66	.....	0·00	−0·52
Surat	30·067	SSE	2	84·0	70·0	73	.....	0·02	−0·14
Malegaon	30·159	SE	4	76·5	64·3	67	.....	0·02	−0·45
Bombay	30·036	E	14	79·4	68·3	73	0·31	0·16	−0·32
Poona	30·198	NW	11	81·1	60·4	87	0·35	0·35	+0·64
Ahmednagar	30·208	C	7	82·8	59·6	85	0·15	0·15	−0·43
Aurangabad	30·147	SSW	10	82·8	62·2	67	.....	0·00	.....
Sholapur	30·10	NE	12	85·2	69·0	42	.....	0·0	−1·16
Ratnagiri	29·999	E	13	86·3	65·9	82	1·2	1·29	−0·89
Bijapur	30·076	NE	5	85·4	68·2	62	.....	0·0	−1·20
Belgaum	30·033	SE	11	82·3	65·5	95	0·58	0,79	−0·95
Mormugoa	29·975	SW	7	88·5	75·9	9	0·96	0·24	−0·92
Karwar	29·988	Calm	3	89·3	73·5	85	0·02	0·02	−2·0
Mangalore	29·985	E	5	87·9	73·9	89	.....	3·38	+0·79
Calicut	30·005	NNE	8	87·7	75·7	83	.....	3·7	−1·06
Cochin	29·969	ENE	...	88	75·6	7	0·0	2·3	−3·63
Bangalore	30·07	E	10	78·7	65·3	83	.....	1·15	+2·06
Hyderabad (Deccan).	30·090	Calm	3	86·2	62·2	52	.....	0·0	−1·43
Masulipatam	30·63	NNE	8	86·0	67·2	71	.....	0·26	−5·78
Bellary	30·051	E	5	90·	67·2	81	.....	0·01	+1·86
Cuddapa	30·050	NE	6	88·7	71·7	88	.....	0·42	+3·24
Madras	30·028	Calm	6	96·0	74·5	87	.....	10·99	−1·87
Coimbatore	30·015	E	6	85·4	70·6	88	.....	1·11	−2·04
Trichinopoly	30·019	Calm	1	86·5	72·9	88	.....	4·07	−0·61
Nagapatam	29·997	SE	9	87·3	76·0	85	0,33	9·03	−5·33
Colombo	29·965	SE	5	85·5	7·0	8	.....	5·09	−7·38

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been very irregular showing a brisk to rapid rise at Poona, Ahmednagar and Sholapur, a brisk fall at Karachi and a slight rise or fall elsewhere,

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° in excess at Negapatam and 8° to 9° in defect at Malegaon and Veraval minimum 5° 11° in excess at Bangalore, Karwar, Mormugao, Belgaum, Bijapur, Sholapur, Ahmenagar, Malegaon, Akola, Veraval, Rajkot and Delhi. The highest temperature in the shade was 91° at Deesa and the lowest 48° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast over a large area.

Rain—only 9 stations report rain to-day, the heaviest falls being 1·25" at Ratnagiri and about half an inch at Belgaum

Weather.—The difference in pressure between the Coast and inland stations is considerable and fresh to strong winds are likely to blow on and off the West Coast to the north of Karwar. The sky is pensely clouded in the Bombay Presidency and local shower are to be expected.

N. LESLIE,

Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE KHATAO MAKANJI S. AND W. COMPANY, Ld.

THE thirty-first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held, yesterday afternoon, at their registered office, Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Mr. Gordhandas Khatao being in the chair.

The Directors' report, which was as follows, was submitted and adopted:—"It will be seen from the balance sheet that the Company has made a nett profit of Rs. 1,65,780-3-8, during the above period. This amount, together with the sum of Rs. 548-15-9 brought over from last year's account makes the total sum of Rs. 1,66,329-3-5, The directors propose to carry Rs. 79,593-12-7, to the machinery depreciation fund account, Rs. 14,638-0-11 to the reserve fund account, Rs. 4,500 to the fire insurance fund account Rs. 7,338-10-6 to be written off from the sprinkler and electric light account, total Rs. 1,06,070-8. This will leave a balance of Rs 60,259-0-5 for distribution. The directors recommend Rs. 60 per share be declared as a dividend. This will require Rs. 59,700, the balance of Rs. 559-0-5 be carried forward to next year's account."

Mr. Cumroodin Amirudin having resigned his seat from the Board, the directors have appointed Mr. Tricumdas Gordhandas as a Directer in his place.

Two of the directors Messrs. Gordhandas Gooldas Tejpal and Mulraj Khatao, retire from the Board by rotation but they are elegible for re-election.

A dividend of Rs. 60 was declared,

The appointment of Mr. Tricumdas Gordhandas as a Directer was confirmed, while Messrs Gordhandas Khatao, Mulraj Khatao, Gordhandas Gopaldas Tejpal, and Dwarkadas Dharamsey were re-elected as Directors.

Mr. Furdunji A. Cursetji Furdunji was re-elected Auditor for the ensuing year

LONDON'S DEFICIENCIES.

SUGGESTION BY THE TRAFFIC COMMISSION.

Two more volumes of the report of the Royal Commission on London Traffic have been issued. It has already been explained that the eight volumes of which the report will consist are not to be issued in numerical order. The first volume, containing the recommendations of the commission came out many weeks ago, Then we have the last two volumes, giving the report made to the commission by the board of engineers who were appointed to advise them, together with the appendix to the report. The volumes which are now before us are II. and III The former contains the London evidence taken by the commission, and the latter the various appendices to and tables and statistics accompanying the same.

The magnitude and extent of the commission's inquiry appears from the fact that they examined 120 witnesses in London, who expressly appeared, in most cases, in a representative capacity.

The evidence can be classified under six main heads:—Firsty, that relating to the deficiences in the existing system of procedure under which railways, surface and underground, and tramways are authorised. There is, it is stated, an entire absence of machinery to secure the proper alignment of schemes to harmonise with other existing or authorised undertakings, and no means are available to secure comprehensive consideration by Select Committees of any thing but the scheme "forma et modo" before them, or amendment during passage through Parliament of latent defects revealed in the course of Parliamentary investigation, matters strongly emphasised by the London County Council, the Corporation of London, and many other witnesses. Secondly, there is the evidence as to the want of an effective tribunal of appeal between persons concerned in the provision of means of transit and local and other authorities. Thirdly, the evidence as to a necessity for certain new lines of railway on specified routes, and of additional tramways in certain localities. Fourthly, as to the insufficiency of present street accommodation and the demand in certain districts for further means of street communication. Fifthly, as to the urgency for due co-ordination of and interworking between the various systems of transit in London. Sixthly, as to the imperative need for removal of many stated obstructions to vehicular and pedestrian street traffic.

From the evidence of the London and Middlesex County Councils and of the City Corporation, it is rendered manifest that the existing inadequacy of the streets is entirely due to the absence in the past of a central controlling board; indeed, it is evident that, but for the Metropolitan Board of Works and the Corporation, there would be to-day an entire absence of arterial communications. Other witnesses, Mr. Rees Jeffreys, Mr. Meik, and Mr. Perks M. P., point out the continuance to-day in "Outer London" of the same archaic mode of highway evolution that, in the central area, has resulted in our present insufficient streets.

Recognising the expediency of preserving the supremacy of Parliament and a double hearing, as heretofore, and of conferring at the same time upon the board the urgently-needed voice in the control of London traffic schemes, there seems to have been general agreement on the part of all those witnesses who presented to the commission schemes for the establishment and procedure of a board—Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Mott, Mr. Sellon Mr. Waller, Mr. Clifton Robinson, Mr. Speyer and others—that schemes relative to London traffic should commence by deposit in Parliament as at present of the plans, sections, books of reference, etc., in November, or even earlier; that such schemes should thereupon be referred to the board for inquiry and report, for which the board would have ample time, inasmuch as private bill proceedings before Committees in Parliament do not normally commence before the beginning of March; and that the board should then report to Parliament on what was necessary for the perfecting of such schemes or their harmonisation with existing or authorised undertakings. There was a strongly expressed consensus of opinion on the necessity of altering the present inelastic system of Parliamentary procedure, so as to enable promoters to amend defects revealed by the board, or to give effect to recommendations made by it, in the interval elapsing between the enquiry by the board and the hearing by a Parliamentary Committee. As incident to the execution of such duties, a number of important ancillary functions were recommended by various witnesses to be performed by the board.

The small divergence of opinion on the question of the board seems to have centred round its constitution, there being two classes of witnesses, a few who thought it should be representative, others—and these constituted by far the greater number—who were of opinion that it should consist of eminent and independent persons chosen by Government. The Westminster City Corporation, Mr. Rees Jeffreys, and some Metropolitan Borough Councils took the former view. On the other hand, most witnesses took the latter view. The commission, it will be remembered, in endorsing the opinion of the witnesses as to the urgent necessity of the establishment of the Traffic Board, recommended that it should consist of not less than three or more than five members, energetic and capable men of business, and that the members should be appointed by the Government.

HIGH COURT.—November 28.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CHANDAVARKAR.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

229 03—Mulla and M—Abdoola Khakebhai and others vs Nawab Mahomed Kamalkhar—Payne and Co Part heard
223 05—Dikshit D and S—Lalji Ramji vs Haridas Gokuldas and others—M B Chothia—For Judgment
404-04—M B Chothia Laxmidas Gordhandas and others vs The Administrator General of Bombay and others—Dikshit D and S—Part heard.
223-05—Mulla and M—Rustomji Ardeser Cooper vs Morarj Mohunji Sorabji and J.
751-04—Sorabji and J—Morarji Mohunji vs Messrs Kapadia Brothers—Mulla and M.
655-05—Baghavaya and B—Mahadeo Sakharam Shinte vs. Mahalibai widow—Chitnis and M

Short Cause.

E F Nicholson for Government—In the matter of the Land Acqn Act I of 1894 and cause in the matter of Government Rustumji Byramji Jijibhoy and Sorabji Cawasji Sedia—Cragie Land O

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's report.

61.-03—Matubhoy J and M—Doolabji Sonderji vs Dayaram Harjiwan and others—Bhaishunker K and G

For hearing exceptions to the special on Commissioner's Special Report.

272-02—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ebrahim bin Goolam Hoosein Haindady and others vs Haji Mahomed Ebrahim bin Haji Aladin Jitaker and others—Crawford B and Co—Mulji and D and Captain and V.
46-04—Madhavji and K—Luxman alias Lalloo Ramparsad and another vs Devsey Dewjee and others Ardeser H D and Co
636-05—Matubhoy J and M—Partapchand Gulabchhand vs Bai Samrath widow Mulji and D—For postponment.
432-05—Jehangir and S Ashidbai widow vs Abdulla Haji Mahomed and others Thakurdas and Co and Captain and V
355 05—Matubhoy J and M—Damji Hirji vs Ruttonbai widow—Captain and V
275-8789-05—Tyabji D and P—HurgawandasHathidas vs Bapoo Bhawoo and others—Chitnis and M
318 10319-05—Dikshit D and S—John Michael Simon vs Adamji Peerbhoy and others—Bicknell M and R
250-02—Dikshit D and G—Kanji Bhanji vs Devram Keshavji—In person

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BATCHELOR.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

290-05—Mansukhal J and H—Khimjee Purshotum and others vs Vithaldas Ramdas and others—M B Chothia.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

60-00—Thakurdas and Co—Dewk Avabco vs Hiravabco widow and others—Little and Co and Thakurdas and Co

Long Causes.

576-04—Little and Co Runchordas Vithuldas and another vs Kesserbai widow andothers—Thakurdas and Co
425-04—Captain and V—Sorabai widow vs Rabiabai widow an others—Thakurdas and Co
698-05—Edgelow G and W—Haji Saboo Sidick vs Rabiabai widow and others—Thakurdas and Co—and Captain and V
219-02—Pestonji R and K—Ebaji Oomersey and others vs Walj Mathuradas and others—Tyabji D and Co
552-04—Captain and V—Thucker Vasanji Herji vs Thucker Damodhar Madhavji and others—Payne and Co
723-03—Maganlal J and G—Rambhau Bhikaji vs Balwantrao Bapu Sakharam and others—Ardeser H D and Co
7 349-05—Mulla and M—Haji Noor Mahomed Cassun vs Nowroji Nusservanji and others—M J and G
464-05—J and P Dustur—Phillips Co Limited vs D W Holden and others—Mirza and Co
29 04—Wadia G and Co—Percy Ferdinand Fisher vs Meghji Valabhdas and another Kanga and P.
318-05—Payne and Co—Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Oosman Chatani vs Hormusji Maneckji Mody.
32 03—Tyabji D and Co—Moroba Yadow Joshi vs Dorabji Ardeser Buxy—D and D
442-04—Captain and V—Abdoor Rehman Bhaiji vs Mahomed Yormus Hafy and others—Ardeser H D and Co
151-03—Payne and Co—Kika Khusal and another vs Rustomji Ardeser Cooper—Mulla and M
564-03—Matubhoy J and M—Parikh Bhogilal—Purshotamdas vs Chunilal—Umudbhai and others D F D

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BATTY,

For Dismissal

141-03—Mulla and M—Ardeser Framji Daver vs Kha Kaikhusroo Muncherji Heeramanek

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Short Causes.

442-07—Pestonji R and K—Shapurji Ruttonji Sethna vs Byramji Dinshaw Taraporevalla
472-02—Edgelow G and W—Cursondas Premji and another vs Cursondas Nathoo—Wadia G and Co
219-02—Payne and Co—Valibai widow vs Koobhar Jugjivan Raisey Rajah and other—Maganlal J and G W G and Co
424-05—B Noble—William Brock Keen vs C Crawford Stuart
678-05—Shamrao and M—Kenvichand Bholanath and another vs Sadasukh Achalia Sirdar Sheberwala
762-03—Tyabji D and C—Chirinjilal Sunderlal and another vs A M Jacob—Edgelow G and W
881-02—Thakurdas and Co—Hormusji Nusserwanji Vakil vs Syed Sirdar Alikhan

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Bancoora, 2197 tons, Captain C S Emmett, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 947 tons, Captain R J Rickford, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Cutch Mandvi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Bulimba, 1617 tons, Captain H W Bamber, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and Rev A Day, Rev D Manabb, as cabin and 30 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lama, 940 tons, Captain M G Williams, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, via CutchMandvi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Brig General Bowles, R A, Capt H R Street, Major McDermott, Mr T C Bayley, Mr Thomson, Mr H J Mathew Mr A P Gomes, and 229 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Renown	Capt Hon H Tyrwhitt	Man-of-War
H M S Terrible	Capt H H Campbell	Man-of-War
H M S Hyacinth	Capt Nicholson	Royal Navy
H M S Fox	Comdr J P Eustace	Cruiser
H M S Proserpine	Comdr H A R Hulbert	Cruiser
H M S Perseus	Comdr Hill	Royal Navy

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

Three Torpedo Boats	Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Nov. 27.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Eden (bqne)	414	Souton			The Captain
Kasara	505	Browning			M M & Co
Pekin	2522	LeMare	Kobe		P & O Co
Tientsin	3590	Andrews	Stream	28-10	P & O Co
Henzada	1311	Elton			M M & Co
Vortigern	1982	Durkee			W & A G&Co
Trocas	2657	Kerr			W & A G&Co
Lalpoora	2124	Cole			M M & Co
Sirdhana	2241	Abbott	N F		M M & Co
Marven	2274	Robertson			M M & Co
Bankoora	2198	Emmitt			M M & Co
Kt of the Thistle	4286	Baker			T M & Co
Nawab	2041	Clingan			T M & Co
Bulimba	1607	Bamber			M M & Co
Coromandel	4375	Montford		24-11	P & O Co
Hild	716	Salvesen			F F C Co
Onda	3410	Alton			M M & Co
Pundit	3382	Crebbin	K'chi	N F	T M & Co
Gogovale	2038	Regers			A Yule & Co
Oceana	4507	Hayword			P & O Co
K Doverdale	1854	Goodwin			R Bomonji
Mohtari	1110	Willoughby			B & P S N Co
Dwarka	957	Hirst			M M & Co
Alavia	2967	Davison			E Tayabhoy
Den of Agil	2522	Hemming			
Sangola	3318	Jacob			M M & Co

ARRIVAL.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	Lama s	Williams	Karachee, Nov 25

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi
	Bancoora s	Emmett	Calcutta, &c
	Bulimba s	Bamber	Persian Gulf

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Dwarka, for Persian Gulf
" Morven, for Liverpool, &c

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer D Balduino, left Suez for Bombay on the 26th instant at 9 a.m.

The same Co's steamer Ischia, left Penang for Bombay on the 26th instant at 11 a.m.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Valerie, and steamer Vindobona, both from Trieste, arrived at Karachi on the 26th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—Nov. 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Aston Hall s—1040 cwt my abollams Akhimji, 201 massoidall J Lukhmidas 4000 wts bone meal Croft Mody and Co, 140 bales wool T Chimondas, 111 bales cotton waste P H Chiogur and Co, 51 bales wool D Gulubchund, 30 bales wool G Gumanmul

Dovedale s—2000 cwt mowcaseed N Khairaz and Co, 8000 cwt oilcakes K B Sajan 6000 cwt wheat and 3053 cwt rapeseed Ralli Bros, 2000 oilcakes E D Sassoon and Co, 4000 cwt oilcake, S Bhimji, 600 cwt wheat sweeping Kanji

Olympia s—11 bales wool R M Kooka, 111 bales cotton Ralli Bros 86 bales wool C Joosub 15 bales wool W A Graham and Co, 63 bales wool J Karra, 18 bales wool R Ramportele

FOR LONDON.

Mooltan s—2000 cwt bone meal R Kaiserbhoy, 2200 cwt cottonseed Ralli Bros, 6000 cwt cottonseed Volkart Bros

FOR HULL.

Morvin s—2000 cwt cottonseed Ernst Lam, and Co, 4000 cwt castorseed 4000 cwt oilcakes E D Sasson and Co, 26000 cwt cottonseed Ralli Bros, 10000 cwt cottonseed N Khairaz and Co

Clan Ranald s—2040 cwt cottonseed M Ratansi, 2015 cwt cottonseed A Khimji, 4000 cwt castorseed W and A Graham and Co 15000 cwt wheat Sanday and Co, 501 cwt fenugree A Blascheck and Co, 4000 cwt castorseed E D Sassoon, 2000 cwt cottonseed K B Sajan 4000 cwt bone meal E C Nanji 994 cwt cotton seed K Runchand

FOR HAVRE.

Aston Hall s—100 bales cotton The Bombay Co, 120 cases lemongrass oil M A Patheria

FOR DUNKIRK

Tudor Prince s—275 bales cotton and 170 bales cotton-fly and wast K Vikram and Co, 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co, 165 bales cotton The New Mufussil Co, 495 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co, 110 bales cotton The Bombay Co, 2000 cwt poppyseed N Khairaz and Co 2001 cwt poppyseed and 2000 cwt rapeseed A Blascheck and Co, 1000 cwt myrabollams W Becher, 401702?2 cwt rapeseed cwt linseed Ralli Bros, 2001 cwt linseed 4000 cwt castorseed 2001 cwt poppyseed E D Sassoon and Co, 2000 cwt linseed Ernst Lam and Co, 1000 cwt horns M Mohomed and Co, 2000 cwt linseed Volkart Bros 4000 cwt linseed Fachire 17 1-2 cwt wax D Vullibhoy and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

K Bachilor s—224 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 141 bales cotton-fly R Hurmukhraj and Co 1050 cwt myrabollams, David Sassoon, and Co, 200 cwt gum J Nuberam, 200 bales cotton fly and waste H E Bode and Sons 1000 cwt linseed RalliBros

Argeafels s—200 cwt rapeseed Ernst Lam and Co, 55 bales cotton B Spinner and Co, 220 bales cotton The Bombay Co, 50 bales cotton waste N Damji 200 bales cottonfly H E Bode and Sons 175 bales cotton fly and wast KhetsidasHurmukhraj and Co 1000 cwt wheat Jehangir Cama and Co 650 cwt gum P Jethabhoy

FOR HAMBURG.

Argeefels s—100 cwt gum and 1 pot rosaoil P Jethabhoy 44 cwt old rubber M Semji 335 bales cotton Ralli Bros 500 cwt my abollams A Abdoolcurim and Co, 110 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co, 380 bales cottonfly J C Tadiwalla 100 bales cottonfly H E Bode and Sons 121 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co, 3559 cwt myrabollams W Becher 305 bales cottonfly K Hurmukhroy and Co

FOR BREMEN.

Argenfels s—8035 cwt linseed Ralli Bros

FOR MARSEILLES

Diego Suarez s—283 cwt coriandas seed and 5 cwt oilcake G Progji 3 pots rose oil M J Joomabhoy and Co, 200 cwt gum G Sojpal

Olympia s—4100 cwt tilseed Ralli Bros

FOR BARCELONA.

Olympia s—100 bales cotton Ralli Bros 55 bales cotton Glade and Co

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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

It is asserted that the members of the Army Council do not approve of the opening of short service enlistment for the Army, and we have Lord Esher's authority for saying that Mr. Arnold-Forsters scheme blocks the way. We understand that the latter statement refers to the War Secretary's proposals in regard to the auxiliary Forces, and it is credible because in that direction nothing has been done to give effect to the Army reorganisation scheme. It is a more serious thing to say that Mr. Arnold-Forster's recent memorandum, which declared that the deficiency of men available to furnish drafts for India had in a large measure been made good. So far as the new terms of enlistment are now concerned they are an experiment on a restricted scale, and of doubtful results, to be watched most vigilantly, but we explained very fully last week the consequences which would invitably follow a wide application of the new terms of service. That the members of the Army Council should regard the experiment with apprehension would not be surprising and it is a fact that, under the Royal Warrant, the Secretary of State has been empowered to override the Patent which gives authority and equal responsibility to himself and his colleagues of the Army Council. Our readers who have not mastered this complexity may be recommended to refer to our exposition of the difficult and anomalous matter published at the time of the issue of these remarkable, and mutually destructive legal instruments. None the less, we are strongly of opinion that the members of the Army Council are bound by the terms of the Patent not to permit, any action to be taken to the detriment of the Army without the strongest protest, expressed in the highest quarters, and pushed, if the matter is vital, to the extremity of resignation. Upon this matter the Esher Committee left no doubt and they were unquestionably right.

A somewhat acute controversy has arisen between the very experienced military correspondent of the Times and a defender of the War Office who gives name of himself the "Student." The former had declared that nothing that had occurred during the past few months inspired the slightest hope that the difficulty of finding Indian drafts, had been materially modified, and we cannot but agree with him, pending further experience of the long-service system as influenced by the introduction of the new short service. "Student" alleged that what had happened during the last few months had made absolutely certain that the Indian draft difficulty will be overcome. If we may judge from the tone of his letter he was not referring to one year only, nor to several years, which is the only sensible way of looking at the matter, but we certainly fail to discover the ground for this absolute certainty. He says that it is a delusion to suppose that a great addition to recruiting during any one year is the proper way to meet the situation which has arisen, which is, of course, true; but we think those who share his confidence as to the safetly of the Indian drafts must be looking to the experience of one year only. It must be the earnest hope of all soldiers that the very serious difficulty which has confronted the authorities will not recur, but it would be unwise to put aside all anxiety until long service and short service enlistment have been at work togethar for twelve months at least. We assume, according to the statement issued from the War Office, in its somewhat unusually worded announcement, that the seven battalions selected will be exclusively composed of short service men, with the exception, perhaps, of a certain stiffening of men of longer service. It will then be possible to arrive at a conclusion as to the working of the new arrangement in regard both to officers and men. We are quite convinced that it would be a fatal error to keep officers—and the remark may apply as well to noncommissioned officers—permanently attached to these short service battalions located in particular counties or towns. The arrangements might suit some officers, but we question if the arrangement would commend itself to men of enterprise and ambition to succeed.

Sir William Butler, has reached the limit of age, and has been placed on the retired list. There is thus a second vacancy in the list of lieutenant-generals, Sir Thomas Kelly-Kenny having been retired in August. In view of the treatment of a considerable number of distinguished officers by the last promotions to this rank, the action of the War Office is being watched with a good deal of curiosity. Considerable soreness is still felt at the very harsh treatment of the officers who were retired about sixteen months ago, when promises were broken and confidence was seriously shaken. Sir Reginald Pole-Carew marked his discontent at the last strange exhibition of favouritism by retiring, and, if others have not done the same, their action must be attributed to quite other causes. It was officially announced that the cases of the officers who were superseded would not be reconsidered, but we shall decline to believe, unless their purpose is further disclosed that the authorities are capable of continuing to neglect officers of tried service. The charitable view to take is that in announcing that the cases of the superseded officers would not be reconsidered, they implied that such was not necessary, in view of the fact that no censure for final supersession had been implied. Yet it is certainly strange that the vacancy caused by the retirement of Sir Thomas Kelly-Kenny has not yet been filled up. An opportunity is now offered for undoing some of the evil that was done by the last promotion of Officers for lieutenant-general's rank.

The British cavalry are certainly very much alive at the present time, and nothing is more encouraging than to witness the spirit displayed by officers and men. There was a time, not many years ago, when the authorities, if they could be judged by their actions, had no faith in cavalry, and it was not until Sir George Luck became Inspector-General that the mounted arm could gain a hearing in Pall Mall. It was not to be wondered at, in these circumstances, that the force was discouraged but now no one can be found to deny that the role of cavalry in future wars will be far more important than in the past, A numerous, properly equipped, sufficiently trained, and well handled cavalry is more than ever the vitally essential part of all armies. Its strategical uses are fully known, and that the most may be made of the force high qualities of intelligence and initiative are required in the officers, while the attention of the men must be kept concentrated on their very varied duties. The difficulties that attend the provision of a sufficient supply of officers of the right class are properly a source of anxiety. But our generals in command have no cause to find fault with the qualities of officers now serving. A more capable and energetic set of men the cavalry has never possessed, and Sir John French has recently given well deserved praise to the advances which his officers have made during the past year, reaching, as it were, the satisfaction expressed by Lord Grenfell as to the fine work done this year under General Rimington.

The chief of the cavalry at Aldershot, General Scobell, is vigilant in all that concerns the working of the arm, and his memorandum, recently, issued relating to the winter training to be undertaken by the First Cavalry Brigade indicates some of the essential points which must be striven for if the cavalry are to be completely efficient. Section leaders are to show what they are capable of and to gain further experience. Larger opportunities are to be given to junior officers—a most important matter—so that they may train themselves as well as the troops, and develop self reliance as the outcome of responsibility. As everyone knows, the cavalry subaltern has suffered a great deal in the past from the limited opportunities opened to him. General Scobell next insists that the first object of all troops and section leaders shall be to make the work attractive and interest the men in it. When that is done, it will be compratively, easy for the men to think for themselves. Precise drill will be seldom practised, and the old riding-school methods never. Bad riders will receive attention before or after the training of the troops to which they belong, and if horses should need rebreaking, this is not to be allowed to interfere with the progressive training. The duties of the cavalry in reconnaisance indicate the great importance of map reading, which is to receive special attention because of its practical value and its educative influence. Men are to be taught the elements of scouting and to be made proficient in semaphore signalling. Again, when outdoor work is impossible, there are to be lectures for officers and non-commissioned officers, and subjects other than drill or the care of horses are often to be selected. All of which goes to show, if any proof were needed, that Aldershot, which is the pattern for the Army, is making further advances, and that the responsible officers are displaying restless vigilance in the execution of their important duties. Lord Methuen has also issued instructions for the winter training of the troops in the Eastern Command, stating that he sets special value on scouting work on an extended scale by the cavalry, and that he is ready to provide money from the training grant for the brigadier-generals of cavalry in the command if they will let him know their schemes of reconnaissance and the expenditure necessary their execution.

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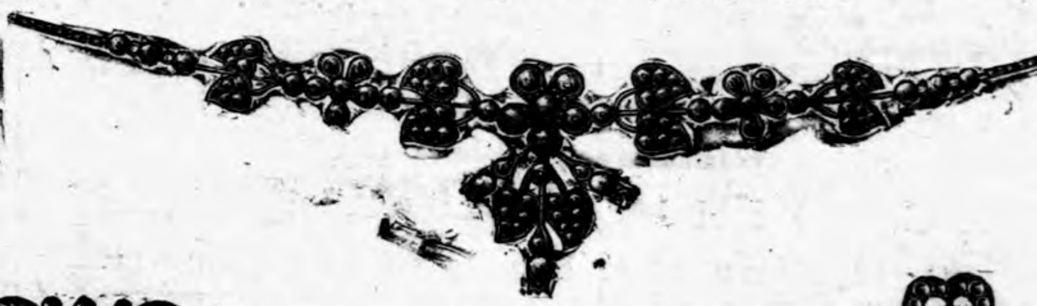

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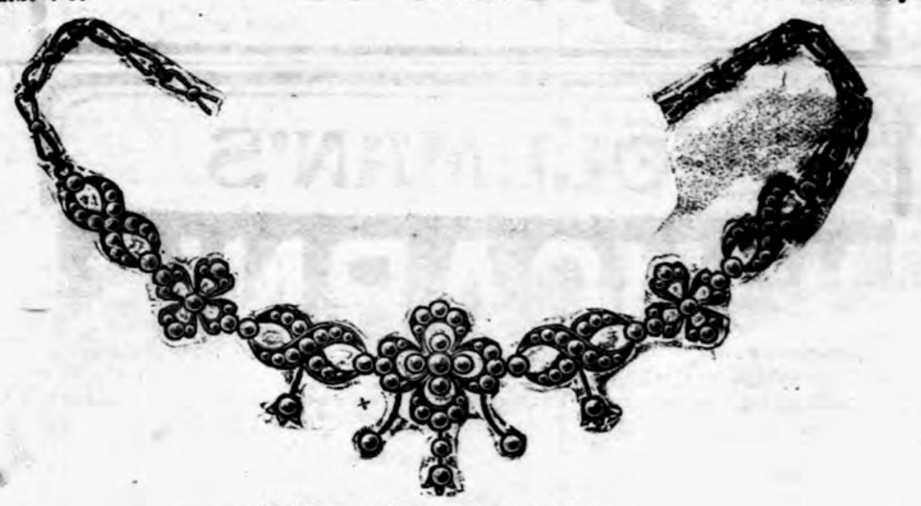

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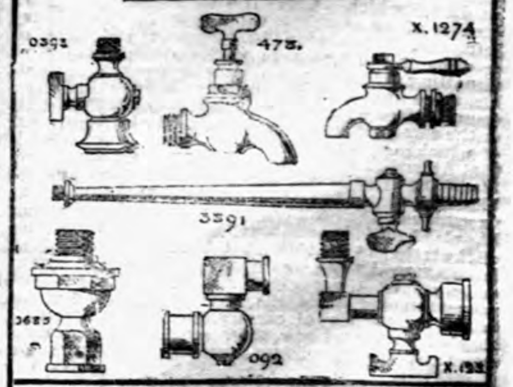

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